REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,304—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1878.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

219

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AFRICA, 2,033 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. HENDERSON on SATURDAY, the 7th Sept. 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, All pper, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Calingapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the MAHARATTA," 792 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. BRITTEN, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at LIBAKOHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. MAHRATTA, 792 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. BRITTEN, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. DOCHERTY, on SATURDAY, the 7th September 1878, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th *of each month*,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	300	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without Wines.
Suez	500	„ 250	„ 40	
Port Said	550	„ 240	„ 40	
Messina	600	„ 240	„ 140	Including Wines
Naples	600	„ 240	„ 140	
Leghorn	500	„ 240	„ 140	
Genoa	500	„ 240	„ 140	
Marseilles	550	„ 250	„ 145	

Children under 8 years, free of charge : Children not above 9 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM

It has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

VESSELS.	TONS.	H.P.	CAPTAINS.	1878.
(s) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	6th Sept.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	13th Sept.
(s) POONAH	3130	550	W. C. Angove	20th do.
— SUMATRA	2498	450	C. Anderson	30th Sept. } Monday.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	2nd September.
NIZAM	3725	450	A. E. Barlow	16th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th September
SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	11th October

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 2 P. M. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1878.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, NATIVE JEWELLERY, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd September, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the Administrator General—

The effects of the late Mr. George Butler, comprising round table, sideboard, easy and arm chairs, sofa, folding cot, washing table, carpets, chinaware, wearing apparels, portmanteaux and sundry articles.

The effects of the late Begum, woman, comprising gold bangles, pachee, surry, and toolsapatty necklaces, torras, kunkuns, ear pomachas, kurra, earring, rings, silver anklets, copper, and brass pots, silk and other clothes, beds, &c.

The effects of the late A. DeSilva comprising wearing apparel and sundry articles.

The effects of the late Mr. Thomas Jackson, comprising wearing apparels, opera glass, portmanteaux, and sundry articles.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd September, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases coloured Chintz twilled.
7 bales grey dhoties.

An invoice of electroplated ware and fancy goods, consisting of plated tea and coffee cans, waiters, biscuit boxes, butter coolers, hand mirrors, satenette, toilet cases fitted, hair brushes, bone, infants brushes, powder brushes, puff boxes, babies's toilet cases fitted, flasks puff boxes, hand and sword cutlery (Navy and Army), sets of cuffs and collars, silk embroidered exhibition scarfs, &c.

A few articles English made gold jewellery, consisting of sets of brooches, ear rings, and earrings, set with pearls and gold earrings.

45	Dozen Sherry.	
47	„	Cisac Claret.
13	„	Margaux Claret.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES, DEAD STOCK, &c., AT CARNAC BUNDER.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency Division, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Auction at Carnac Bunder on WEDNESDAY next, the 4th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m.

Landed H. s. s. Goa from Cyprus a quantity of stores chiefly comprising flour, dates, gram, parched powa, tobacco, &c., and dead stock.

CRAWFORD & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Properties in Forbes Street, Fort.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Executors of the Last Will and Testament of the late Pestonjee Sookiaje.

LOT NO. 1.

(THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd day of September 1878, at 3 p.m.)

All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, situate, standing and being in Forbes Street, within the town walls of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement 231 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the house of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, on the west by the house of Dadabhoy Pestonjees, on the north formerly by the office of Messrs. Higginson and Cardwell, and on the south by the said Street called Forbes Street, and which premises are now in the occupation of tenants of the said Executor.

MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AUCTION SALE OF 2,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under instructions of the Board of Directors of the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at the Brokers' Hall, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 5th September next, at 1-30 p.m., 2,000 Shares of the Company of Rs. 250 each, upon which Rs. 50 (fifty), per share have been paid up.

The Shares will be sold in lots of 5 each. A deposit of Rupees 25 per share will be taken from the purchaser at the time the lots are knocked down, and the balance of the purchase money will have to be paid on or before the 10th September next, after which a provisional certificate will be handed to the purchasers.

The remaining calls of Rupees 200 per share will be made as follows :—

2nd Call of Rs. 75 on 5th October 1878.
3rd „ „ 75 on 5th November 1878.
4th and final Call of Rs. 50 on 5th December 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 2nd, 1878.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of gram, tamarind, jowaree, &c., at the G. I. P. R. Station, Boree Bunder.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place on account and risk of the following consignees :—

On account and risk of Purbhoodass Canjee 52 bags of gram N. P. 236 B. B., from Nagpore.

On account and risk of Ramnarayen Burkisondass, 60 bags of tamarind A. J., 82 B. B., from Ojain.

On account and risk of Govindjee Veljee, 15 bags of jowaree J. D. R., 598 B. B., from Indore.

On account of the concerned, 55 bags of moong and grain, J. D., 228 B. B.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th August 1878.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CALICO BALL.

A FANCY DRESS BALL will take place at the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY, September 27.

Ladies and Gentlemen are expected to appear in Fancy Dress ; Military and Naval Uniforms will, however, be allowed. Dresses must be strictly confined to Cotton materials.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Gentleman's Ticket ..... Rs. 7
Double Ticket (to admit a Lady and Gentleman) ..... „ 12
Family „ (to admit two Ladies and a Gentleman) .... „ 15

To be obtained from Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. and Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S WORLD RENOWNED SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

AWARDS AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION PHILADELPHIA.

(From the Official Report.)

1. A MEDAL AND DIPLOMA for THE WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE," for the following reasons :

"A Lock-stitch Sewing Machine unsurpassed in the fine workmanship of its parts, and possessing great originality, great adaptability to different kinds of work, both in cloth and leather, beauty of stitch, ease and rapidity of motion, and completeness of display."

2. A MEDAL AND DIPLOMA for "THE NEW WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE" for :

"Superior quality of work in Leather Stitching."

A MEDAL AND DIPLOMA for SEWING MACHINE NEEDLEWORK :

"A superb display of Needle Work executed upon the WHEELER and WILSON Machine, exquisite in design and finish, from the lightest gauze to the heaviest leather."

A. T. GOSHORN, Director General.
J. R. HAWLEY, President.
Attest : MYER ASCHE, Assistant Secretary.
Seal.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS OR "SYSTEMS." Machines marked "Wheeler and Wilson Machines" are imitations. Every genuine machine has the name of "WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY" on the cloth plate and the Trade Mark on the bed plate.

DOSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
6, Parsee Bazar Street, opposite Graham's Buildings.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY, to be held on the 9th September 1878, the Clerk will report the resignations of following members of the Corporation :—Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esquire, G. A. Barnett, Esquire, J. Thorburn, Esquire, Captain H. Morland, Mahomed Ali Rogay Esquire, Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Esquire.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 31st August 1878.

FOR SALE,

JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND,

A HANDSOME ROOMY SOCIABLE LANDAU, built by PETERS and SONS, of London. Price moderate. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

LADIES' GUARD CHAINS

OF
90 TOUCH INDIAN GOLD,
ASSORTED PATTERN.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

RICHARDSON AND Co.,

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

In connection with our large Foundry, capable of turning out all kinds of Castings up to 20 Tons Weight, we have Fitting, Smithy and Boiler-makers' Shops each under skilled European supervision, and fitted with every class of Machinery requisite for high class work and quick despatch.

Estimates and Plans submitted for all kinds of Forgings (under steam hammer), Ornamental and General Castings, Girders, Roots, Shafting, and Pulleys, Cranes, Mortar-Mills, Road Rollers, Water and Conservancy Carts, Sluices, &c.

Engines and Machinery of all kinds imported through our London Agents on Commission or Estimate. Every information given on application.

Sole makers of "Crawford's" Rural Privies, erected by the late Municipal Commissioner of Bombay in several towns and villages, highly approved by the Sanitary authorities. Plans and Prices on application.

Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, rom whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, September 7th, at 6 p.m.

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Accounts.
2nd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
3rd. To appoint an Auditor.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held immediately after the annual meeting :

To consider and pass such Resolution or Resolutions as may be considered advisable upon the offer made to lease the Company's Premises upon the terms stated in the Directors' Report.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 27th August 1878.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, September 7th, at 5 p. m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Accounts.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4th. To appoint an Auditor.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held immediately after the Annual General Meeting :

To consider and pass such Resolution or Resolutions as may be necessary upon the offer made for a renewal of the lease of the Company's Premises upon the terms stated in the Directors' Report.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 27th August 1878.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGALOW, No. 10, situated in the Northern Lines Poona.

MESSRS MORGAN AND BALKRISHNA have been instructed by the owner to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION (if not previously disposed of by private sale) "on the Premises," at 12 o'clock noon on the 11th September next, the above property.

The house is Upper-storied, built (of the very best material procurable,) on Moorum soil, roofed with Corrugated Iron. There is a commodious Cook-house, Out-houses, Stables, and a large room that can be used as an Office. Kurruckwasla water is laid on throughout the house and premises.

The house is situated in a large compound measuring about 4½ acres with a prettily laid out Garden, containing 5 fountains.

The property can be inspected every evening after 4 o'clock Sundays excepted.

For terms and conditions of sale see Poona papers, and for further particulars apply to

MORGAN AND BALKRISHNA,
Auctioneers and General Agents.

J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow Street.

MR. NEUBERG respectfully begs to invite the attention of his numerous Customers and the public in general, to his PRESENT stock of CHEROOTS and CIGARS which have all been manufactured from CHOICEST TOBACCO specially selected, and reserved for himself.

He recommends them with the confidence, a REALLY FIRST CLASS ARTICLE inspires, and feels certain that they will meet that approval from SMOKERS, he has always studied to indulge.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
DAWSON'S PRIME	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 2 4
Do. No. 1	„ 17 0	„ 2 0
THOMPSON'S PRIME	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
Do. No. 1	„ 17 0	„ 2 0
NONPAREILS	„ 15 0	„ 1 12

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIAS ELEGANTE	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 3 0
FAVORITAS	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
PRINCIPES	„ 20 0	„ 2 4

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

No. 1	Per 1,000 Rs. 27	0 Per 100 Rs. 3	4
No. 2	„ 22	0 „ 2	8
No. 3	„ 18	0 „ 2	0

DINDIGUL CIGARS.

LONDRES	Per 1,000 Rs. 24	0 Per 100 Rs. 2	10
CONCHAS	„ 20	0 „ 2	4

J. NEUBERG, 5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE BYCULLA BILLIARD ROOM is now under the sole management of Mr. B. SELLEGER.
Bombay, 31st August 1878. JEEWUNJEE & Co.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of GUNNIES for the different Factories of this Company. Apply at the Company's Office.

TO LET, Quarters in Albion Place, Byculla, healthy and cool. On Basement, Rs. 25 ; First Floor, Rs. 30 ; Top Floor, Rs. 35. Apply to the SECRETARY on the premises.

TO LET, for OFFICES or RESIDENCE, the two Floors above our Office. WM. WATSON and Co., 24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Three Pair new TELEPHONES (Dolbear's) complete with line wire. Rs. 43 per pair. Apply to STIRLING, BALD, & Co., 2, Dean Lane.

FOR SALE, Cyclopœdia Britannica complete in 22 volumes, 8th Edition, hardly used, cost price Rs. 250, selling price Rs. 175. Apply to "D.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING, BIRTHDAY and LUNCH CAKES, French Rolls, Muffins, &c. PEARSE, Apollo Street,

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters. 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue) :—

No. 2	Plain Glass, of the favorite pattern, complete set for 12 persons			Rs. 117	half set Rs. 53
2a	Ditto ditto thinnest glass, very superior	„	„	142	„ 63
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern	„	„	168	„ 71
12	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright	„	„	160	„ 72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved	„	„	161	„ 72
12a	Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes	„	„	198	„ 82

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns :—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS.
Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c, &c.

Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches	Rs.	4 to 10
Ditto ditto with foot ditto ditto		5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass rod and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches		8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc		25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc., ...from		40 to 80
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved		3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain	per dozen from	8
Ditto Engraved	„ from	10

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

BILLIARDS.

MESSRS. COOK (THE CHAMPION) AND STANLEY.
THE GREAT BILLIARD PLAYERS,
Will shortly arrive in India via Bombay. Terms for Public or Private exhibitions may be learned on application to SOUNDY & Co.

*** See "BILLIARDS," a journal of Sports and Pastimes, free by Post.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
BY LAND OR SEA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their
CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

The prices quoted below are for Cash only.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 15 0	Travelling Hats	4 0	English horse hair pillows	7 8
Overland Suits	27 0	Cardigan Jackets	9-8 to 12 8	Folding Camp Bedstead	60 0
Warm Suits	30 to 40 0	Shawls, per pair	9 8	Cork Mattresses	21 0
Boys' Sailor Suits	9 8	Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to 2 8	Cotton do	15 0
Overcoats and Ulsters from	35 to 65 0	Blankets	each 10 8	Rug Straps	1-8 to 2 8
Dressing Gowns from	9 to 20 0	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 10 0	Waterproof Cloth	2 10 0
Pyjamas	3 0	Razais or Quilts	5 8	60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23 0	42-Inch Wool Waterproof	3 0
White do.	5 0	Solid Leather do.	49 0	Linen Faced Collars doz.	0 12
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5 0	Extra Large do	75 0	Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1 8
English Cambric do	4 0	Black Hide Bags	35 0	Linen Cuffs per doz.	13 8
Best Shirting Flannels do	8 8	Warm Gloves	2 8	Linen Collars doz.	6 0
Silk and Wool do	8 8	Gladstone Bags	35 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0
Spun Silk do	10 0	Ladies' Hand Bags	7 8	Children's Gloves	1 to 1 8
Ladies' Under Vests	8 to 6 0	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4	Muffetees	1 8
Bathing Drawers	2 0	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0	Fins, Scarf	1 12
Gents' Under Pants	4 to 8 0	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Handkerchiefs	1 12
Gents' Cotton Socks, per doz.	4 to 8 0	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8	Woollen Ties, per doz.	2 12
Warm do	15 8	Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete	25 to 30 0	Oriental Cloves	best
Ladies' Under Vests	6 8	Shirts, complete	23 0	Beach	6-8 to 13 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose	9 0	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6 0	Ladies' Sunshades	6 8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from	6-4 to 12 8	Courier Bags	9-8 to 12 8	Gents' Linen Collars	5 8
Heather Merino do.	6-8 to 12 8	Money Belts	2-8 to 6 8	Gents' Umbrellas	5 8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from	6 to 15 0	Sovereign Boxes	3-8 to 4 0	Double Iron Bedstead, 7ft. 6in. long	95 0
Travelling Caps	4 8	Soap Boxes	1-8 to 2 8	Single Iron Bedstead, 6ft. 6in.	75 0
Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8 8	Air Pillows	5 0	Portable Washstands	32 8
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12 8	Travelling do	1 8	Travelling Canteens	31 0
		English Leather do	2 8	Chubb's Despatch Boxes Fitted	60 0
		Ashantee Hammock from	10 8	Chubb's Cash Boxes	20 to 80 6
		Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.		Silber's Patent Lamps 7-8 to 35 0	
				Portable Ink Stand	1 8
				Hat Guards	0 8
				Tooth Brush Guards	0 10
				Do. Brushes	0 10
				Nail Do	0 12
				Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	8 to 12 8
				Do. Ivory Handles	2 2
				Do. Sirops	3-8 to 4 0
				Nail Scissers	1-8 to 1 8
				Briar Root Pipes	1 8
				Tobacco Pouches	1 8
				Champagne Taps	8 8
				Pocket Knives	1 8
				Marine Soap, 4 cakes for	1 0
				Shaving do Stick	1 0
				Nail Brushes	1 8
				Oriental Tooth Paste	1 8
				Fragrant Florelline	1 8
				Lazarus Labe's, per doz.	0 12
				Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus	12 8
				Operation Chairs best	

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY, EVENING, AUGUST 31st, 1878.

MARKET closed on account of Native holidays.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th August compared with that for 19th August :—

LIABILITIES.	19th Aug. Rs. A. P.	27th Aug. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	30,26,201 0 0	30,26,191 0 0
Treasury Balance	2,95,49,714 2 1	2,81,43,092 11 2
Other Deposits	2,32,00,463 11 0	2,36,30,214 6 4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,43,641 10 11	8,05,276 11 2
Bank rest	6,42,192 1 0	6,69,611 13 0
	Rs. 7,65,64,212 9 0	7,54,81,375 9 2
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,19,14,529 0 11	1,21,05,813 10 0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	44,18,925 1 7	44,18,925 1 7
Credits on ditto	2,32,23,729 5 3	47,33,194 4 11
Bills Discounted	1,8[illegible] 4 2	1,50,62,737 14 2
Balances with other Banks	4,95,677 1 8	6,90,251 9 5
Bullion		
Dead Stock	9,54,358 15 4	9,50,511 3 8
Stamps	9,280 10 9	9,296 7 9
Sundries	3,54,411 6 7	2,50,:34 1 11
Cash at Head Office	1,70,00, 93 13 0	4,12,57,385 5 5
Do. at Branches	1,80,74,8:4 13 0	3,42,25,980 4 4
	7,65,64,212 9 0	7,54,81,375 9 2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA,

THE BRITISH ship INSPECTOR, 1,4.9 tons, Captain W. Erskine, will sail to-day for Callao in ballast.

THE BRITISH ship BATES FAMILY, 2,153 tons, Captain Dougall will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Kenedi, sailed on Saturday last for Karrachee with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

MESSRS. B. SUBATTINO AND Co's STEAMSHIP AUSTRALIA, 1,341 tons, Captain Bozzoni, sailed yesterday for Genoa, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. C Z rroener, Mr. and Mrs. David, Mr F. W. Peterson, M. F. J. Rogers, two Miss Rogers, and Major R. S. Cline.

THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP CHANDA, 1,304 tons, Captain G. M. R. Dey, sailed on Saturday last for Coast ports of Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—*For Kutnagherry*—Mr. Krishnajee Bull-li, and Mr. Narayen Sadasew. For Colombo.—Mr. J. Pearse, Mr. Warne, and 8 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
31	Nepaul (s)	Murray	Calcutta, Aug. 20.
Sept.	Germanicus	Skinner	Liverpool, May 31.
	Alnithire	Ellis	Liverpool, June 7.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
31	Ardvar	Duncan	Kurrachee.
	Chanda (s)	Dey	and Calcutta.
	Akola (s)	Ansell	Kurrachee.
Sept.	Australia (s)	Bozzoni	Genoa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance on Saturday last :—

Ship Inspector, Erskine, to Callao.
Ship Bates Family, Dougall, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

Aug.	ARRIVALS.		
27	Star of Germany	Wilson	London, May 30.
28	Pleiades (s)	Lopage	Liverpool, July 28.
	Dermodies	Shinner	Liverpool, May 31.
	Casco	Penny	Jeddo, July 20.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 27.—Barque Royal Alice.
Aug. 28.—steamers City of London, Oorjia and Reliance.

PASSENGERS.

Per Star of Germany—Mr R F Blackwell, Mrs Wilson, Master John Wilson and Miss Anna Wilson.
Per Pleiades,—Rev. J. M. and Mrs. Doyle, and 3 Misses Doyle, Mrs. Linton, Lieut. Cavaye, Mr. Sa.oda, and Mr. Broughton.

MADRAS.

Aug.	ARRIVALS.	
29	Pemba (s)	Calcutta.

Aug.	DEPARTURES.		
29	El Dorado (s)		Calcutta.
	Alnwick		Mauritius.

PASSENGERS.

Per s. s. Pemba—Mr. Carmichael, Lt. Hawkes, Col. Johnstone.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Fannie Tucker—200 cwts bones, Allymahomed Hassum.

FOR LONDON.

Hutton s—300 bags rice, Vesrumbhoy Ebram and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia m—1 case cambay tone, Rewadass Dumodhur ; 5 cases peacock feathers, and 1 package gloves, Bundaliy Sewjee ; 10 cwts raisins, Sallaybhoy Jafferbhoy ; 26 bales cotton, Hujee Essac Eliias.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,
BOMBAY, 30th August, 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·867
Temperature of the Air	82·3
Wet Bulb hermometer	80·1
Dew Point	79·4
Relative humidity of Air	912
Extent of cloudy sky the whole sky clouded :: 1	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·9
General Direction of Wind	NNE, ENE, NW. WNW, NW, NNW, ESE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	210
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during the month	20·02
" year	68·23

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 2.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

19-78—In person (a pauper)—Aminshaw vs Kotall Meya Vullud M &c.
264-76—Crawford and B—Hema Currimsey vs Poojah Khima and others—Bhashunker N, and Tyabjee and S.
730-77—Chalk and W—S Jewsjee vs The Secretary of State, &c.
731-77—Chalk and W—Mahomedaly Lookmanjee and others vs The Secretary of State, &c.
215-78—Shapoorjee and T—C A Turner vs Khoosbail Nanjee—Arthur and D.
69-78—Hapoorjee and T—Premavshoo vs Dhunjee Madhowjee and another—Bhashunker N.
601-78—Fletcher and Smith, Nursey Keswajee vs Rahim Assor and others—Tyabjee and S, and Bhashunker N.
529-77—Shapoorjee and T—Cha.rjee Macdonald and another vs Pragjee Daunjee and others—Prescot and W.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

For Counsel's Reply.

159-78—Hearn C and L—Cassibai vs Ladkorebai and another—Bhashunker N.

For Argument.

733-77—In person—Wassantrao Balmukund and others vs Wasudeo Abbajee and another—Khunderao M.

LONG CAUSES.

147-78—Pestonjee R—Manockjee Bomanjee vs Dewoorebai and another—Macfarlane and G.
242-78—Ardaser and H W L Jackson vs Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee—in person.
704-77—Shapurjee and T—Wadai vs Hurbun Nursey and others—Lynch and T.
4-78—Tyabjee and S—Maliedina Moomenbhoy and another vs Laljee Mathuradas—Fletcher and S.
250-78—Lynch and T—Hurry Beasjee and another vs The Secretary of State &c—Mr Hearn.
170-78—Shapurjee and T—Abdoolla Moosani vs Jetha Purshotam and others—Fletcher and S.
85-78—Jeffreson and P—Hasenbhoy Visram vs Dhurramsey Poonjaby or—Khunderao M.
12-78—Shapurjee and T—Heerjee Poonja vs Bhimjee Canjee—Prescot and W.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

NEW LONG CAUSES.

840-78—Tyebjee S and—H jiani Zalekabai vs Seedic Noor Mahomed.
842-78—Lynch and T—Habib Ally and others vs Ahmed Abboo and others—Tyabjee and S.
344-78—Bhashunker N—Mahomed Nelapchund and another vs Jankebee and another.
350-78—Craigie L and O—Oriental Bank Corporation vs Luxumbai.
354-78—In person—Mooriedhur Cutchoo vs Coobdueen bin M &c—In person.

FOR JUDGMENT.

626-77—Tyabjee and S—Loomba Lalla and others vs Goverdhun Damodhur—J G Cama.

LONG CAUSES.

351-78—Craigie, L and O—C H B Forbes and others vs Tullockchund Manockchund—Bhunjoton, H and C—Part heard.
352-78—Craigie, L and O—C H B Forbes vs N Bomonshaw—Bhimjoton, H and C Part heard.
196-78—Mr Turner—V A Quincy and others vs J B Quincy and another—Bhunjoton, H and C.
772-77—Shapurjee and T—Jeewanjee Noorbhoy vs Cooverjee Lalladhur and others—Fletcher and S.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Head Quarters, Simla, 24th August.

It is notified for information that in accordance with the orders of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the grant of local rank to office s of Her Majesty's British Forces serving in India conferred on the 27th July 1878, the date of receipt of Her Royal Highness' orders at army head quarters.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

22nd N L—Lieut Colonel W A Franks, Bengal Infantry, to be Officiating 2nd in Command, during the absence on furlough of Lieut Colonel B T Stafford.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Artillery will proceed to England, during the next cold season, for the purpose of joining the schools of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, viz :—Captain E Wigston, Captain W P Graves, Lieuts F L Archer, P Blackburn, J W Hawkins, P M Bland, E L Hall, R Wynyard.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, August 27.)

Surgeon-Major J B Thomas to be Zillah Surgeon of Trichinopoly.

Surgeon J F Fitzpatrick to be Zillah Surgeon of Negapatam.

Major W H Hoskin, Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, to be Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade.

Captain W R St. Aubyn Wilton, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ganjam, and Acting Superintendent of Police, Kurnool, to be Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade.

Major W H Hodges, Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, to act as Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade.

Mr T Mill-tt, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Guntoor, to be confirmed Superintendent of Police.

Mr C D Maclean to be Head Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, South Arcot, without prejudice to his being appointment as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavari.

Mr A Pioto to be a temporary Deputy Collector for settling compensation in the Chingleput District.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

The services of Captain J E Porteous, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 4th N L, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue (Famine) Department.

Colonel J Loudon, Staff Corps, is permitted to reside and draw pay in Europe.

His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—Colonel C S Elliot, Staff Corps, to be Commissary General.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.....4th, 1h., 17·9 m., a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mon. 2	.....	5 46	6 13	2 39 m 2 21 a	8 32 m 8 55 a
Tues. 3	English Mail expected.	5 47	6 12	3 35 m 3 3 a	9 23 m 9 46 a
Wed. 4	.....	5 47	6 11	4 40 m 2 56 a	10 24 m 10 54 a
Th. 5	.....	5 47	6 10	6 12 m 5 24 a	11 59 m .....
Fri. 6	.....	5 47	6 9	7 39 m 7 16 a	0 17 m 1 45 a
Sat. 7	.....	5 48	6 8	8 53 m 8 49 a	1 48 m 3 7 a
Sun. 8	12th Sunday after Trinity	5 48	6 8	9 26 m 9 46 a	3 1 m 3 59 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE-JERVOISE—August 30th, at Tanna, the wife of A. Clarke-Jervoise, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

SHEPPARD,—August 30th, at Poona, Angel, daughter of F. Sheppard, C.S., aged 7 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOLING.—August 30th, at Madras, the wife of the Rev. James Cooling, of a son.
CARMICHAEL—August 27th, at Fort William, the wife of Dr. J. C. G rdon Carmichael, Garrison Surgeon, of a son.
ELLWOOD—August 29th, at Lucknow, the wife of the Rev. J F. Elwood, C M.S., Faizabad, of a daughter.
ELLIS—August 16th, at Nasik Tal, the wife of J. C. Ellis, Civil Surgeon, Etah, of a son.
FULTON—August 27th, at Dugshai, the wife of William Fulton, Esq., 60th Regiment, of a son.
GOUBERT—August 21st, at Calingapatam, the wife of J. Goubert, of a son.
LARRATT—August 29th, at Calcutta, the wife of C. W. Larratt, of a daughter.
THOMSON—August 27th, at Shahdera, the wife of A. B Thomson, Esq., Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Punjab Northern State Railway, of a son.
WYER—August 26th, at Naini Tal, the wife of T. R. Wyer, Esq., D.C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DOYLE—RODRIGUES—August 28th, at Madras, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, by the Very Rev. J. Colgan, assisted by the Rev. H. E. Hennessy and E. Lee, Mr. John Augustus M. Doyle to Miss Josephine Rodrigues.
MITCHELL—BROWNE.—August 21st, at Sambhur, by the Rev. A. E. Stone, Chaplain of Ajmere, John M. Mitchell, Parrol Inland Customs, to Evelyn Sophia, third daughter of the late William E. Browne, Esq.
McPHERSON—HOFF—August 17th, at the Simla Union Church, by the Rev. J Fo.ryce, Donald W McPherson, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, P W Department, to Hermione May, second surviving daughter of the late Mr. William Hall Hoff.
TROTT—HARRISON—August 20th, at St. George's Church, Agra, by the Rev. Proctor Cowley, James Harington Trott, to Edy rina Harrison.
WESTROPP—DOYLE—August 19th, at Madras, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, by the Very Rev. J. Colgan, assisted by the Rev. E. Lee, Mr. George Westropp, of the Madras Railway Company, to Miss Georgianna Genieveve Doyle.

DEATHS.

CLAYTON—August 19th, at Simla, Florianne Margaret, the dearly beloved wife of C. Clayton, Esq., B.A.
HENNAGE—August 28th, at Cawnpore, Lieut. H. E. F. Hennage, Royal Artillery.
KENNEDY—August 27th, at Bareilly, James Cromwell, the only child of Constance Susan and Pringle Kennedy, aged 14 months.
WYLLIE—August 21st, at Rangoon, Ethel Mary, only daughter of Captain R. J. H. Wyllie, S-A. Commissary-General, aged 1 year and 8 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1878.

THE proposed purchase and amalgamation of the foreshore properties of Bombay is a matter of such importance to this city that it is scarcely to be regretted that Mr. Kittredge, in the letter from him which we published on Saturday, has ventilated the views of Government and the Chamber of Commerce, and offered such criticisms upon them as he deemed appropriate. For one thing, his letter reveals certain misconceptions which are probably entertained by many others, and furnishes a good opportunity for removing them. Writing so shortly after his return to Bombay, Mr. Kittredge would appear to have written in haste, for his facts are erroneous and misleading in several particulars, and his arguments are therefore fallacious to the extent that his facts were wrong. We shall endeavour to remove Mr. Kittredge's misconceptions, and although it may be the case that "a man convinced against his will is of the same opinion "still," yet the rule is not unexceptionable, and perhaps Mr. Kittredge may yet be converted into a warm supporter of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and abandon a *rôle* of antagonism which can only have the unfortunate effect of delaying the establishment of a powerful Port Trust adequately representing the mercantile interests of the community. On the 7th August the Secretary to Government wrote to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce asking for an opinion upon the proposal to form a Trust in Bombay similar to the Trust that manages the Mersey Docks. It is generally understood that the Secretary of State doubted the wisdom of the course pursued by the Bombay Government in appointing officials to value the foreshore properties, and laid it down that the proper course to pursue would be to appoint independent and experienced valuators to name the sum which ought to be paid to each property owner. The Government of Bombay, so far as can be judged from Colonel Macdonald's letter, now intends to have an independent valuation. The Secretary of State would also appear to have objected to the Bombay Government buying the foreshore properties on its own account, and to have suggested that the mercantile community should be given a direct interest in the purchase—that is to say, the community will have to find the capital for the purchase of the properties, while Government will guarantee the interest due to the bondholders. This is similar to the course pursued by the Secretary of State with reference to the G. I. P. Railway, for instance : the shareholders had to provide the capital, and Government guaranteed the interest. In the case of the purchase of the foreshore properties this policy will be exceedingly advantageous, for it will allow the mercantile community to protect their own interests instead of placing a monopoly in the hands of Government which might be worked injudiciously and injuriously to the welfare of the port. The purchase of the new Trust is a matter for some discussion, and we do not think that the proposals of the Government would give fair representation to all classes interested in the purchase. It proposes that one-third of the Trustees might be elected by the bondholders, one third by the merchants of Bombay who paid wharfage and dock fees to a certain amount, and one-third by the Bombay Government as representing the general public ; while at the same time, the Government would exercise a voting power proportionate to its share of the value of the property, and appoint a salaried chairman—that is to say, the Bombay Government would have the preponderating power in the management of the affairs of the Trust ; which ought not to be the case.

In a letter dated the 20th August, the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce expressed their opinions upon these and cognate points. They desired it to be clearly stated whether the Government intended to guarantee the payment of interest to the bondholders ; but we think it may be assumed that this will be done, otherwise the sale of the foreshore properties by the issue of bonds would never be agreed to by a body of sane business men. They wished to know whether the new Trust would, like the old one, have to be saddled with the cost of the unproductive Land Estate on the Elphinstone property, and made the excellent suggestion that the new Trust should only be made responsible for the amalgamated foreshore properties *minus* the comparatively useless Land Estate which has already made the successful working of the Port Trust an impossibility. The Committee next discussed the Government's rough proposals with regard to proportionate representation in the new Trust. They thought that the bondholders should not be allowed any voting power, and that the only interests which are entitled to be represented on the Board are the Government which guarantees the interest, and the mercantile community which contributes the revenue out of which the interest is paid. The Committee's opinion on the right of the bondholders to a proportion of representation is certainly open to discussion. Who will be responsible for the capital required for the purchase of the foreshore properties? Why, the bondholders. This will be apparent if the possibility—a remote one, but still entitled to consideration by business men—is imagined of a failure of Government. In such an event, every bondholder would lose the value of his bond, just as the shareholders of the Bombay Bank found their shares one morning so much waste-paper. It does, then, seem unreasonable that the persons who have actually to supply the capital to start the new Trust should not be allowed a voice in its management. Take the analogy of the G. I. P. Railway Company. The shareholders who supplied the capital appoint a Board of Directors and a chairman to manage the affairs of the concern in which their money is invested ; but according to the arguments used by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, the shareholders should have nothing to do with the election of a Board of Management, and the sole power of direction should lie with the guaranteeing Government and the people who supply the line with trade. The Committee's objection to the representation of bondholders is founded on the fact that the bonds will go into the open market and pass from hand to hand. But the shares of the G. I. P. Railway do so, and yet it has never been attempted to prove that for that reason no shareholder should be permitted to have a voice in the affairs of the Company, the principle accepted being that it is money not men that should be represented, so that though shareholders may change, the amount of capital to be represented would not be altered.

We have objected to the preponderance of any particular interest in the new Trust, and therefore to the proportions of representation sketched out by Colonel Macdonald. The Committee of the Chamber also object to Colonel Macdonald's proposals on this head, but we doubt whether their own proposal to divide the Trust between Government and the Chamber is not equally objectionable. It is true that the Chamber of Commerce is the most powerful and intelligent mercantile association in Bombay, but it cannot be denied that it does not represent the whole mercantile community, though it does so to a very great extent. We believe that there is only one mercantile house of any importance that does not belong to the Chamber, and as all, or nearly all, the native trade with England and Europe generally passes through European firms in Bombay, it follows that the interests of the native mercantile community would be very well represented by the Chamber. Nevertheless, it is impossible to deny that the Chamber of Commerce does not represent the whole of the mercantile interests of Bombay. The native shippers who ship direct for China, the Coast, Africa, and the Persian Gulf, are not represented by the Chamber of Commerce ; and it must not be forgotten that the trade done with these places is now very considerable. Instead, then, of the Chamber of Commerce being allowed to elect one-half of the Trustees, we think that the representation should be of a much more general nature. The Municipality, for instance, ought certainly to be represented, and, perhaps, in the degree of representation allowed to the Municipality the representation to which the mercantile community not represented by the Chamber of Commerce are clearly entitled might be incorporated.

Mr. Kittredge criticises the conduct and opinions of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce with a degree of acerbity peculiar to him. He is very bitter because the Committee ventured to reply to the Government of Bombay's letter in the name of the Chamber. We are not aware, however, that the Committee have done anything *ultra vires*. They are by the rules and regulations of the Chamber empowered "to control generally the management "of the affairs of the Chamber," and although it is laid down "that all the proceedings of "the Committee shall be subject to approval or "otherwise of general meetings duly convened," we presume that it was not intended that the Committee should never move in a matter requiring their urgent attention without calling a general meeting beforehand, and that it is not too late now to call a general meeting for the discussion of the whole of the questions discussed by the Committee. In the present case the Committee acted in the belief that they would have the support of the whole of the Chamber, and probably if Mr. Kittredge had not turned up suddenly from America they would still have reason to believe that their general suggestions would meet with the approval of all the members of the Chamber. Mr. Kittredge makes the somewhat serious charge against the Committee of reversing on their own responsibility a previous resolution of the Chamber. Referring to their suggestion (with which he says he approves), that only the foreshore property of the Elphinstone estate be made a charge upon the new Trust, he says that when he brought forward the same proposition a few years ago in a motion before a general meeting of the Chamber it was opposed by Mr. Bythell and others and rejected. When, however, we refer to the proceedings of the Chamber on the 7th September we find that among other resolutions the following was proposed and at a subsequent meeting passed :—

"That the Committee be authorized to memorialize the Government of India, or Secretary of State, to comply with the request of the Port Trustees in their letter No. 773, dated 15th inst., to take back all the land not immediately required for Docks or Basins, to hand over the remainder on the terms asked by the Trustees, and to declare again free all the Bunders that were so before the passing of the Act of 1870 ; also, to protest against surplus Dock Dues (in whatever way they may arise) being applied to any other purpose than Dock or Harbour improvements, or the reduction of the Dues themselves."

So far from opposing the resolution Mr. Bythell supported it. Instead of the Committee having reversed the policy of the Chamber, it appears to us that they have distinctly endorsed it, and we wonder how Mr. Kittredge came to make such a serious charge against the gentlemen who are entrusted with the management of the affairs of the Chamber. When writing of the Committee's recommendation that Government should buy right out the property of the Mazagon Company for 22 lakhs, so as to avoid further delays in establishing the new Port Trust upon a satisfactory basis, Mr. Kittredge displays a singular idea of the commercial morality of Bombay. He thinks that the Mazagon Company in naming 22 lakhs as the price of their property fixed it at a much higher price than they would really be glad to take, and that the Committee were indiscreet in recommending the purchase at such a high figure. The idea is worthy of a Marwaree. As a matter of fact, the Mazagon Company have considerably abated their original demands for their property, and it is generally understood that they will not accept anything less than the price which they have now definitely named. The Committee desired to see an end of the haggling which has been going on between the Mazagon Company and the Government, and perhaps they were right, for if Mr. Kittredge's idea were to be acted upon as a State policy the Mazagon estate would never be purchased at all, each party to the bargain eyeing each other like Marwarees and suspecting that the other was trying to overreach him. Mr. Kittredge's last charge against the Committee is that they blundered in recommending Government to pay the foreshore owners 4½ per cent. on the sums they have agreed to accept, when already the Port Trust is only called upon to pay 4 per cent. on the estate debt. He has omitted, however, in his zeal to establish the incapacity of the Committee, to state that according to section 50 of the Port Trust Act the privilege (granted because the Trust was known to be starting in exceedingly low financial water) of paying 4 per cent. was only to be permitted for a period of ten years, at the termination of which the regular rate of 4½ per cent. would be exacted. We may also mention that the same section provides that 4½ per cent. shall be charged "upon "any sums which may hereafter be advanced "by the Secretary of State to the said Trustees, "or upon so much thereof as for the time being "may be due, interest shall be paid at the rate "of 4½ rupees per centum per annum." The ultimate rate, then, to which the Committee had to look was 4½ per cent., and besides this there was no reason to believe that the State would continue to place the Port Trust debtors on a more favourable footing as regards interest than it places any other body to which it lends money. On the whole, therefore, we think that Mr. Kittredge has written strongly from a very one-sided point of view.

TRIAL OF THE SURAT EDITORS.

IN the course of the trial of the native editors of Surat and others, the counsel for the defence have tried to show by the line of cross-examination pursued that the material witnesses for the prosecution are "men of straw." Abdool Hameed Abdool Najeer, whose cross-examination was resumed on Thursday the 29th inst., admitted that he had been without employment since the riots, but denied that he had been charged with misappropriation of property in the instances named, although it was true he had sold some of his things and maintained himself on the proceeds of the sale. The witness Cassiram Nurrotum is supposed by some to be the key-stone of the prosecution ; and the superstructure raised by him rests on what has been called "Goolabdas's list,"—a piece of paper containing the names of seventeen different sorts of taxes, &c., which form the heads of a discourse said to have been dictated by the accused Goolabdas to Cassiram Nurrotum. Whilst Cassiram was at Bulsar in attendance at the Magistrate's Court, that list is said to have been found in a bamboo screen attached to the roof of his house in Surat. It was found by Mr. Vajoolal Raghoobhoy, second class City Magistrate at Surat. He searched the house on the 8th June last in the presence of a "punch," *i. e.*, a committee of investigation, and two policemen. He admitted that one of the two members of the "punch" was Motilal inspector's own police clerk, and that Motilal himself had accompanied the searching party to the house of Cassiram, where, however, he waited belowstairs. Neither Motilal inspector nor his clerk told Mr. Vajoolal that the house had previously been searched by the police or that the search had proved fruitless. He learned the fact from Cassiram's brother, and was surprised that he should have been sent to make a second search, while he thought there was little chance of his finding the paper under the circumstances. The list was not found by any member of the searching party, but was brought out of the bamboo screen—where it appeared to be carefully placed so as to be visible to any one who had eyes to see—by Cassiram's brother. Mr. Vajoolal, on glancing at the contents, saw it must be the much-coveted document, and he secured it about his person.

A licence tax form was put into Mr. Vajoolal's hand by Mr. Perozshaw Mehta, and he admitted that a number of young men (candidates for employment) were sent out to get the forms filled in. A point of the defence was disclosed by Mr. Perozshaw when he stated that one way in which the defence accounted for the riots of the 5th April last was that they were caused, not by the incitement of the accused, but by the inquisitorial character of the licence tax forms, and by young, inexperienced men being sent out to get them filled in.

Roshenbeg Ameerbeg, who had stated before the magistrate that he heard the accused Nos. 4 and 5 telling the shopkeepers to close their shops in the Jahappa Bazar, averred that his evidence had been given through police *soolum*, and that Motilal inspector had intimidated him, saying "tell what I ask you to do, or I will put you among the rioters and get you transported for seven years." In his examination by the judge, witness contradicted himself on certain points, notably as to the time when he first resolved to disclose the truth. He never told anybody that Motilal inspector had intimidated him or tutored him what to say in his evidence.

Hurribhoy Dinanath, Motilal's police clerk, generally corroborated the evidence relating to the search for Goolabdas's list.

Nagurdas Mooljee, a first-class constable, was examined as to the first search of Cassiram's house. He said he went to search it in obedience to a warrant issued by Mr. Cassidath M. Thatte, but did not find the document he was sent for ; and he further stated that the paper was not placed there by the police. Further examination of the witness was adjourned.

SCRIPTURE AND EASTERN PROVERBS.*

IT has long been a favourite study with a certain class of "Christians" to rake up all existing analogies between the customs, manners, and habits of people described in the Bible, and those at present inhabiting the eastern world, more particularly within the geographical limits of the Scripture histories. Such a study is in itself extremely interesting, nor is it without profit, inasmuch as granting—as all educated people, Christians and infidels alike do—that the Bible as now received is at least so far genuine that it really was written in or about the periods to which the origin of its various books are attributed ; it follows that its vivid, and often minute, delineations of the various customs, &c., of the people of that time with which it is replete, give us an insight into the social economy of that time which would otherwise be almost wholly wanting. But it seems to us that these analogies are rather over-valued by biblical students ; for at best they can prove nothing more than that the writers of the Bible, however gifted with "poetical feeling," limited its expression to the most homely and commonplace subjects, and far from exhibiting any wide or universal knowledge of man, write as though the Jews and the Gentiles among whom they lived were the only inhabitants of the world. In the little book before us Mr. Best, the acting Principal of the Elphinstone High School, has given us a translation of one hundred of the proverbs of Ali Ebu Abi Talebi, and in his preface he points to several which he thinks will strike the reader as being similar to many texts in the authorized version of the Bible. With regard to "Talebi," as Mr. Best calls him, he tells us nothing more than that he "was a relation of Mahomed." We may add, therefore, that "Talebi," better known as Ali, was the son-in-law of the Prophet Mahomed, and was the fourth successor of the Prophet according to the traditions of the Sunneeites, and the first Khalif, or Imam, according to the belief of the Shiahs, or schismatics of Persia. The proverbs, or rather the "sayings" of Ali, which have been preserved if we do not err, number far more than the one hundred which Mr. Best has given us, forming, indeed, in their complete shape one of the most popular books of the Shiah divines who look upon these *dicta* of their adored leader much the same as the Sunnee Mahomedans do upon the *missals* or traditions of the Prophet himself. Ockley in his history of the Saracens not only gives a fully told life of Ali, but translations of a number of his sayings ; and to the edition of his work published in Bohn's Library we refer our readers, especially those who desire to extend the biblical references and comparisons which Mr. Best has given. In instituting such enquiries as these, however, the curious student will do well to bear in mind that Ali's proverbs were written (or spoken) in the latter part of the seventh century, and that Ali may be presumed to have had some slight knowledge of the principal books of the New Testament by hearsay if not otherwise. Mr. Best considers that the proverb, "wealth is increased by giving alms liberally," resembles the Scripture, "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord, and what he giveth shall be paid him again," but it is at least equally comparable with the Koranic verses : "The good that ye shall give in alms shall redound unto yourselves"—"And what good things ye shall give in alms it shall be repaid you." The Koran contains many similar injunctions or precepts. Ali's proverb "leave the perverse in his perversity" is, Mr. Best thinks, a parallel to "answer a fool according to his folly," but it is at least equally likely to have been based on the Koranic "ye have your religion, and I have my religion" (Koran chegor 109). When Ali says "priests rule a people," Mr. Best concludes that "he shows his faith in the influence of priests," but in Ali's time the Moslem priesthood was scarcely formed, and the proverb may be regarded as pointed against and not in favour of priests—an office which is not recognised by the Koran. In conclusion, we cordially commend this little book to our readers, especially such as are preparing for the B. A. examination of this year, for whose use it has been prepared. Mr. Best's name is an ample guarantee for its merits as a translation, and it only remains for us to add that the translation of Horace's Odes is almost literal.

* One Hundred Proverbs of Talebi, and the third book of Horace's Odes ; translated by E. T. Best, M. A. Bombay : Cooper and Co. 1878.

GUZERATTEE GRAMMAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will any of your readers, who may possess a good knowledge of Guzeratee, solve my following difficulties ?

Guzeratee grammarians and many other Guzeratees learned men differ in their opinions in assigning genders to the following nouns [illegible], &c. The former assign the *neuter* gender to the first word, and *masculine* to the last two. But the latter do not go with the former. They assign *feminine* gender to the first word and *neuter* to the last two.

Suppose a question like that is put in an examination, how is it to be answered ? I have consulted many about this subject, but could not get any satisfactory answer from them.

F. J. H.

Fort, Aug. 31.

THE FORESHORE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter of Mr. Kittredge in your issue of to-day, criticises and condemns the representation which the Chamber of Commerce recently made in reply to the letter of the Bombay Government on the subject of the purchase of the foreshore properties, and Mr. Kittredge has tried to weaken and depreciate the claims and fair value of the property of the Mazagon Company. He thinks this Company's property is worth only twenty lacs and not 22 lacs which is the Company's value. He further intimates that the friends of the chief owner of the Mazagon property would advise him to sell at the former sum. In this statement Mr. Kittredge is, I think, totally mistaken. It is known to them, but not to Mr. Kittredge, that the gentleman he refers to has brought the property up to its present value only by devoting incessant exertion and experiencing great anxiety over a long period in its development—besides the risk he ran and the uncertainty which attended the heavy investment of his capital for a considerable time. It should redound to the credit of any citizen who endeavours to forward the interests of the commercial public as the said individual has done—and that the development of the Mazagon bunder has benefited the trade of Bombay is an admitted fact.

I further beg to observe, that Mr. Kittredge having selected for his criticisms the New Mazagon Company out of the rest of the foreshore properties recommended to be purchased by the Chamber of Commerce, it would appear that he approves of the values placed upon those other properties.

A good deal of ill-feeling has been excited on account of the independent action taken by the chief owner of the Mazagon property in removing the Cotton depot from Colaba to Mazagon ; and no doubt the removal of the depot has caused inconvenience to merchants and others whose business quarters are in the Fort But independently of this inconvenience the locality of the new cotton mart for that particular trade has been abundantly and conclusively proved. If an unbiassed visitor were to visit the bunder he would at once see its daily increasing utility. The sea on that side is always calm, and every possible facility has been given to merchants to transact their business. A large amount of money has been spent and improvements made thereon. In the present rapid advance of the trade at this bunder, it is only reasonable to say that Government will not be able to buy this property at 22 lakhs in two years from this time. The opening of the Rajpootana State Railway will no doubt materially add to the trade of Bombay and the Mazagon bunder the value more particularly of the foreshore properties. But especially will the value of this property be further enhanced by the opening of the Prince's Dock—this is inevitable.

The negotiations for the purchase of the foreshore properties have now drifted into such uncertainty and complications that it would be for the interest of the public in general if a decision were promptly come to by the purchase of the different properties at the reasonable values that are put on them, or the dallying policy of the Government will entail further burdens on the trade of Bombay.

The Chairman and the secretary (as representing the Chamber of Commerce) have shown foresight and circumspection in recommending the Government to buy the different foreshore properties, as the present keen competition militates against the interests of the Port Trust as well as of the private bunders, and in the end offers a great hindrance to trade in general. This seems to be the conviction also of the Chamber of Commerce.

If the Government do not buy the private bunders, competion will set in keenly, but probably trade would benefit by it. If Mr. Kittredge be of opinion that the Government ought not to buy the private bunders, but let competition do its work, I entirely coincide with him. It is simply a work of time to determine whether Mr. Kittredge is right or not as to the value of the Mazagon property, but I think he is misleading the public, as well as those who are entrusted with the affairs of the State.

A WELL-WISHER TO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

MODERN SCEPTICISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZET

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 30.

A letter from the Khedive has appeared abolishing personal rule, and introducing government on constitutional principles into Egypt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 30.

Turkey is concentrating troops on the Turco Grecian frontier.

AUSTRIA AND THE PORTE.

VIENNA, Aug. 31.

The total losses sustained by the Austrians in killed, wounded, and prisoners in Bosnia and Herzegovina up to the present time amount to 1,500 men.

The conclusion of a convention between Austria and the Porte is looked upon as improbable.

The Province of Herzegovina has been almost entirely subjugated.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, Aug. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c., departed from here to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Total Week's sales of Cotton.....	44,000 Bales.
Amount forwarded.....	1,000 do.
Total Week's sales of Surats	4,000 do.
Do. do. imports of Cotton ..	16,000 do.
Do. do. Surats.....	6,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton.....	538,000 do.
Do. do. Surats.....	75,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London	14,000 do.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dholleras	5¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6-1½
8¼ lbs. do.	7-1½
40s. Mule Twist	10
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight....	1-7⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	79½
4½ per cent. do.	84½
5s per cent. do.	84½
3 per cent. Consols for Account....	94⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872.....	112½
Bar Silver	52⅛
Total Coin in the Bank of France....	£87,000,000
Do. Notes in circulation.....	£91,900,000

Arrival—Norria.

Departure—India.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Sept. 1, 5-45 P. M.

French mail steamer Tigre from Suez arrived.

THE MONSOON.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—Sept. 1.

CANNANORE, 5-58 p.m.—Weather showery; wind S.; thermometer max. 84; min. 74; W. B. 84; barometer 29-66.

CALICUT, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W 3; thermometer 83; barometer 29 786. Fall of rain 21 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. E., N.W. Fall of rain 2 cents.

VINGOLA, 5-20 p.m.—Weather clear; wind S. S.W.; thermometer 87. Fall of rain 11 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	88 23	96 35	93 76
August 30 Friday.....	0 0	.....	.....
31 Saturday.....	0 0	0 0	0 0
Sept. 1 Sunday.....	0 3	0 3	0 31
Total.....	88 23	96 39	94 07
Fall up to 31st August 1877 ...	53 56	.....	.....
,, ,, 1st Sept. ,, ...	47 44	55 40	

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

LATEST advices from Cabul, dated August 21, state that the Amir, after much persuasion from the Mustaphi, attended Durbar again for the first time.

THE following *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* was issued on Saturday:—"His Excellency the Honourable the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Additional Members of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only:—The Honourable Mackintosh Balfour; The Honourable Syed Hassan El Edross, C.S.I.; Colonel Charles James Merriman, C.S.I.; Morarjee Gocouldass, Esq.; Madhojirao Zanrao *alias* Bapu Saheb Naik Nimbalkur, Esq., Chief of Phaltan."

THE murderer of Mr. Cooper, late Political Agent, Bhamo, was taken down to Rangoon last week, and stood his trial in the Court of the Recorder, when he was sentenced and hanged at last.

SIRDAR MAHOMED SHERIF KHAN, the brother of the Amir of Cabul, who has for some years been a sort of State prisoner at Mussoorie, is about to start on a pilgrimage to Mecca. It is thought that the prospect of disturbances in Cabul may have something to do with his desire to get out of British India.

EVIDENTLY the Indian Post Office expects to do a brisk business in post cards, which are to be introduced on the 1st of April next: not, by the bye, because the new financial year begins then, but because all the conventions entered into at the recent Postal Congress come into force upon that date. An order has gone home for no less than 40 millions of cards for Inland purposes, bearing an embossed stamp of one quarter of an anna, and for one million cards for Overland use, stamped one and a half annas each. These latter will carry to all parts of the civilized world, except England *via* Brindisi and countries served by that route: post cards by that route must bear an additional half anna ordinary stamp, their share of the cost of the express mail-train through the continent.

THE Allahabad correspondent of the *Statesman* gives the following information regarding the circulation of base rupees:—"Among the silver coin issued at Allahabad from the Government Treasuries, a quantity of what appears to be base coin is passed out. Servants are constantly bringing back rupees and smaller coins which they say they cannot get any shopkeeper to accept, and which, on examination, appear to be chipped or to consist of some inferior metal cleverly enclosed between two thin plates of silver. It may be that the servants are only members of as organized gang of swindlers who have counterfeit money in their possession, and which they substitute for good money paid them, but in more than one instance have I had objection raised to money at the moment of paying, and this morning I had received in person from a Government Treasury. It is only on close inspection that the division in the plates is detected."

THE orders of Government on the long debated "value-payable" question are likely to be published almost immediately. Practically the decision is, that the proposal to extend the system to Europe is abandoned, although the strong support it has obtained in some influential quarters will probably ensure the decision being not framed, that the proposal be left liable to re-consideration at some future day. But it seems most unlikely that any further amount of consideration hereafter, seeing how completely the subject has been already threshed out, is likely to establish a different conclusion, especially when it is known that the Director-General of the Post Office, by whom the extension of the system was originally recommended, is among those who now decidedly advocate its withdrawal.

WE hear from Rawalpindi (says the Lahore paper) that on the 23rd August the horses of G-3 R. A. were attacked with what was believed to be the ailment known as the Ludhiana disease. By noon of the 24th twenty-two horses had died, and many were still suffering; on the 26th the number of the dead had amounted to thirty-eight, or more than one-third of all the horses in the battery. The animals affected had been promptly removed from the neighbourhood of those which were sound, and the latter removed from the stables into camp. The horses of the Royal Horse Artillery Battery which were close alongside those of G-3 have not suffered at all. This it is supposed may be accounted for by the fact that the horses of G 3 have had as forage lately some green *jowar* which was not given to the Horse Artillery Battery horses, and hence one Veterinary Surgeon has formed the opinion that the horses have died not of Ludhiana disease but of poison. Our readers will remember that some correspondence appeared in the columns of the *Pioneer* last year regarding the poisonous effects of *jowar* in a certain stage of growth, and some of our correspondents may perhaps be able to give some information with respect to the alleged effects of this food. We understand that General Maude, who went down from Murree on hearing of the epidemic, has been most active in taking measures to arrest it, and to inquire concerning its causes. Principal Veterinary Surgeon Collins proceeds immediately to Rawalpindi.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BONUS, R. E., having recently inspected the Indus Valley State Railway, has, it is stated, reported that a space of some 70 miles of that railway has been more or less injured by floods, and will have to be re-constructed. Should this be the case it will be some months before a complete restoration of through traffic can be effected, especially if extra waterway is determined upon.

THE following special telegram dated Simla, August 27, is published in the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"The report that Sadar Yakub Khan has escaped from his imprisonment at Cabul is unconfirmed. The relief works opened on the railway in the Rawalpindi district to relieve the starving Kashmiris will probably be stopped, the starved declining to work and running away, leaving only the sick and infirm. Cholera is very bad in the Kewari Gurgaon district. Medical assistance has been despatched there."

LIEUT. COLONEL MARTIN, Pay Examiner at Calcutta, has been appointed Military Pay Examiner at Madras, in succession to Colonel Scott Elliot, appointed Commissary General.

THE *Pioneer*—Dr. Bellew, Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, accompanies the Cabul Mission nominally in medical charge, but really holding a confidential position in it besides. There was some hitch about the arrangement at first, but Dr. Bellew having accompanied Lumsden's mission to Cabul twenty-one years ago, was beyond question more than justified in standing upon his dignity on the present occasion.

MR. ALBEMARLE BETTINGTON, formerly of the Bombay Civil Service, has written a report on the snakes of Western India with suggestions for reducing the annual mortality from snake-bite. Instead of being a "follower," Mr. Bettington claims to be the leader and originator of measures taken in India (over 20 years ago) for the preservation of human life from snakes and mad dogs. The report (which is in manuscript) contains curious and interesting information regarding the opinions of old writers on snakes; but appears to throw no new light on the subject. Venomous snakes in India are all now so well known, from frequent description and illustration, that there is not much difficulty in identifying them; while the subject of the poison and treatment of snake-bite is so exhaustively dealt with by Dr. Fayrer's work on venomous snakes, as well as by the proceedings of the Royal Society, as to make it difficult to write anything new on such subjects.

THE Army Sanitary Commission, in expressing its opinion on the revised rules framed by the Government of India for adoption on the outbreak of cholera or small-pox in cantonments, remarks that the great gain to the public health of India lies in the practical declaration that quarantines are not to be depended on as safeguards against epidemics, and that in future these must be sought in the application of sanitary measures to towns and villages and fairs, and along the routes followed by pilgrims, as proposed by the Special Committee appointed by the Viceroy to examine the question.

THE Army and Sanitary Commission, in a memorandum forwarded to India by the Secretary of State, reviews the papers containing the results of an enquiry into the measures in force for diminishing the amount of venereal diseases among British troops in India, called for by the Government of India in consequence of certain remarks made by the Commission on the apparent partial failure of Lock Hospitals in this country. The enquiry has elicited no new facts; and while everything that could be done has been done, the measures taken for the prevention of disease appear to have more or less failed. The most common cause of this want of success seems not to be connected with the working of Lock Hospitals—which is satisfactory enough—but with the moral condition of the people. It is said that, notwithstanding the efforts of Government, there will always be a large class of diseased persons who cannot be brought within the register or under the direct supervision of the medical authorities. It is, therefore, believed that the main remedy to be relied on must be found in police regulations, and a more strict supervision over the troops. Taking the experience as it is, the Commission is of opinion that by the action of Lock Hospitals alone there is little hope of further diminishing disease among British troops in India; and that the chief means of propagating disease are to be found among other than registered persons, and who are consequently beyond the reach of medical supervision. Keeping this latter point in view, the Commission concurs in the objects sought by para. 5 of the Government of India's Resolution on the subject, which includes the limitation of area within which preventive measures should be enforced,—the employment of special detective police (the Commission objects to British soldiers being employed in this way), increased penalties on clandestine commerce, and co operation of the civil and military authorities in preventive and curative measures, and allowing only men of good character to pass beyond protected limits. It is urged, however, that in any efforts to diminish the present evil, it must be borne in mind that the evil is a moral one, and can only be remedied by the gradual and general moral elevation of the soldier. On this point Dr. Jewelett, of Bombay, in referring in his Report of 1876 to the amount of disease in the Bombay Army, in spite of the action of Lock Hospitals, says that in his opinion "the real measures to adopt lie in quite another direction. . . . . I am certain that the enforced idleness of the life the British soldier leads in India tends very materially to the prevalence of both drunkenness and incontinence, and that the only effectual remedy for diminishing the large annual loss of service to the State from each of these vices is to afford men such healthy employment as will occupy their minds and lessen the temptation to commit them." The Commission are of the same opinion; but the remedies thus suggested are by no means new, for similar remedies were proposed by the Royal Commission on the sanitary state of the Army 15 years ago, and subsequent experience has made no change in their apparent necessity.

THE construction of a chemical laboratory has recently been sanctioned by the Madras Government in connection with the Madras School of Agriculture.

THE *Pioneer*—The history of the mysterious delay that has taken place in filling up the appointment of Director-General of Telegraphs in India, vacant for long months now by the death of Colonel Robinson we believe to be this—The post was offered to Major Bateman-Champain, R.E., Director of the Indo-Persian Telegraph, in October or November last. Under this arrangement it was contemplated that Mr. Albert Cappel, Director of Traffic in India, should succeed Major Champain, and Lieutenant-Colonel Murray stands fast in his substantive appointment of Deputy Director-General. The above proposal was forwarded to the Secretary of State; why so is not quite clear, since, unless we are much mistaken, the Directorships of both the Indian and Persian lines are in the gift of the Government of India—this by the way however. The Secretary of State, who, it must be assumed, allowed some one else to work the ropes on this occasion, replied by a counter-proposal that Major Champain should be allowed to "double" the part—to hold both appointments—with an alternative residence in London. This rather peculiar recommendation was, we need hardly say, declined. But here the Government of India faltered and the mystery begins. The natural course, and certainly the course that good-faith to all the officers concerned required, would have been for Government simply to repeat its original offer to Major Champain—to place the whole loaf before him with the alternative of no bread: especially as the entire scheme of which it was part appears to have been adopted in the first place, after full deliberation. But instead of this an altogether new scheme has been devised. Under this, Major Champain is left where he is, for which no one is to be blamed but himself; so also is Mr. Cappel, who had been led to look for better things; whilst Colonel Murray is recommended for the chief post in the department, and certainly, if the matter ended there, no one could grudge Colonel Murray the preferment for which he has worked and waited. But the conclusion that inflicts unmerited disappointment upon a meritorious officer is not wholly satisfactory, and above all things is it unsatisfactory when the delay in making it an accomplished fact is unjust and injurious to the whole of a large department that deserves well of the public.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has written a report on the result of the experiment in colonization tried at Charwa in the Hoshangabad district. The experiment has ended in failure, which is chiefly ascribed to the repugnance with which the natives of India seem to regard inter-provincial emigration. Remarking on the report the Secretary of State is of opinion, that it will be impolitic to incur any further expenditure on schemes of this character.

NOTWITHSTANDING the famine and disease which has so terribly afflicted the country, education in Mysore, during the last official year, has made rapid strides. The Report on public instruction in that Province shows for 1876-77 an increase of 65 Government schools and of 1662 pupils; and of 12 aided schools and 418 pupils, thus bringing the number of Government schools now in Mysore up to 795 with 29,373 pupils, and of aided schools to 126 with 9,016 pupils. Of the 38,389 pupils in the Government and aided schools, 3,766 were girls. The report on female education is favourable, and would have been much more satisfactory, it is believed, were it not for the unfortunate condition of the country arising from the pressure of the famine. Rs. 50,190 were devoted to grants-in aid, of which sum Rs. 21,604 were given to middle and lower boys' schools, and Rs. 9,386 to middle and lower girls' schools. The Secretary of State entirely concurs with the Viceroy as to the propriety of developing the grant-in-aid system, and especially the lower aided schools, seeing how much will depend on the efficiency of these schools when the province is restored to native rule.

THE *Englishman* remarks that, "undeterred by the remarks made in the press about him for sentencing an old offender to transportation for life for the theft of four annas, Mr. Justice Kernan, of the Madras High Court, has again sentenced a prisoner for stealing Rs. 3 to the same sentence, and his Lordship showed that he had no alternative." The *Englishman* then quotes Mr. Lethbridge's remarks at the last Sessions, and adds—"Our High Court Judges in Calcutta do not seem to have interpreted the law in this fashion."

SOME light is thrown upon Lord Salisbury's despatch to St. Petersburg after the action taken by the Congress in the matter of the new Bulgarian atrocities, by the following fact, telegraphed to London from Constantinople in July: —"The Russian Commissioner has objected to the continuation of the inquiry into the Rhodope insurrection, as the insurgents had disclosed some agreements between them and the Russian Commanders which brought about the rising in the first instance. The Russian Commissioner threatened to withdraw if the inquiry continued on this ground. Sir A. H. Layard, M. Fournier, Count Zichy, and Baron Galvagna being consulted on the subject, replied telegraphically that the inquiry should continue. The Russian Commissioner then withdrew, leaving his dragoman to represent him on the Commission."

A LADY writing from London to a Calcutta paper gives the following sensational account of the scene witnessed by the divers on the Eurydice:—"Steps are to be taken to raise the Grosser Kurfust by the German Government, considering the expenses, so far, in reference to that of the Eurydice, which is now being raised from its bed in good earnest. I had an opportunity for hearing some particulars respecting the last-named ship from persons acquainted with those engaged in the investigations made. It appears that one of the divers who visited the saloon, and another between deck parts of the ship, has struck all such work since that ghastly exploration, as his nerves were so terribly shaken he had to be conveyed to a hospital on rising again to the surface, where he still remained when the story was related to me. It appears that on entering the space between decks he beheld a crowd of people, bleached white by the action of the salt water, and floating upright (some at least), I suppose from the weight in their boots and shoes, or some other cause. Their arms were raised horizontally, and their hands waved up and down on the movement of the water. Their eyes were staring wide open, and the faces of some of them had been mutilated by fish. This spectacle was horrible enough, but the horror does not end here. Of course a considerable amount of water was displaced by the diver enveloped in his clumsy dress; the consequence was that, whichever way he moved, the ghastly company followed and closed in around him, staring at him, yet with "no speculation in those eyes that they did glare with!" and with fanning hands that seemed to motion him off with an air of mysterious and solemn dismissal. No wonder the poor wretch felt himself out of place in such company, and fled in horror from his silent pursuers, to resume his occupation no more, at least under any such lugubrious possibilities! What will be done to prevent an outbreak of something like the plague when they succeed in raising the ship with such a freight on board, it passes everyone's wits to divine with whom I have spoken on the knotty point."

THE *Englishman*—According to a St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Politische Correspondenz*, whose statements, however, we may well accept with caution, the object of recent mobilisation of Russian troops in Central Asia was an expedition against Sher Ali, of whose conduct, it was stated, the Russian Government had lately had much reason to complain. Envoys, says the writer, had been sent to the various Khanates to secure their alliance, and with indifferent success, Russian prestige having suffered in Central Asian eyes in consequence of the reverses sustained in Armenia at the commencement of the late war. The Amir of Bokhara, in particular, is mentioned as having adopted an ambiguous attitude, expressing his willingness to be friendly, but holding out no hope of an active alliance. That one object of the expedition may have been to lend force to the representations of General Abramoff, we may well believe; but that the Russians had any immediate ground of hostility against Sher Ali seems improbable.

BOMBAY.

MR. J. B. PEILE, C.S., has arrived in Poona to collect the information required by the Famine Commission from the Deccan.

THE *Deccan Herald* "regrets" to say that there is no truth in the rumour it announced on Friday, that a court-martial was sitting at Kirkee for the trial of an officer. A court of inquiry only has been held.

MR. BHASKER BALKRISHNA LIMYE, the Deputy Educational Inspector at Nassick, has, says a local vernacular paper, been suspended by the order of the Director of Public Instruction.

A LOCAL Marathi daily paper hears that the Government intends to abolish the office of the Director of Public Instruction at Bombay; and that the Educational Inspectors of the several divisions are to be placed under the direct control of the Collectors of their respective districts in this Presidency.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—The engine driver of one of the up trains on Thursday last, as he came near the Madha station, saw a young man standing clear of the line, but when the train approached he threw forward and threw himself down in front of the engine. Both the engine driver and the brakesman saw him distinctly, and the engine driver reversed his engine as quickly as possible. The train passed over him, but he was not hurt, as he was found lying between the lines.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday evening last, at Dadur, on view of the body of a Mahomedan boy, aged five years, who was accidentally drowned in a quarry he was whilst bathing. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ATTEMPTING TO CHEAT.—A Mahommedan named Fakeer Mahomed Baita Mea was on Saturday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of attempting to cheat Mengesdass Gooroo, by dishonestly inducing him to deliver over Rs. 25. He was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

THIEVES.—Abdool Raymon Allumbeg and Shaik Mahomed Balla were on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper, prisoner No. 1 of stealing, as a Government servant, some blotting paper, lead pencils, and a small bottle of black writing ink of the value of Re. 1, the property of Government, and prisoner No. 2 of receiving a portion of the above property knowing the same to have been stolen. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour, and prisoner No. 2 was fined Rs. 10.

WE have received the following from a friend in Malta, under date August 8:—"The Indian regiments have now left us for Cyprus, all except a regiment of cavalry. The Indians were extremely popular and on very good terms with the Maltese, and I am sure our dusky friends left the island with great reluctance, and we hope to see them again some day back to India. It was a very touching sight indeed when the Indian troopships, flying the Bombay Marine flag, were leaving the island; the bastions were crowded with people, bidding farewell amid shouts and waving of handkerchiefs of all colours, and loud cries of 'Viva il Giorkes,' 'Viva Lenovi' (the 21st Bombay N. I. etc., and the hearty and cheerful response from the troops to the islanders, the latter saying at the top of their voices 'salam, salam,' 'chow, chow!' was really wonderful, and it did good to one's heart to see such good feeling between the Indians and the Maltese. Even little boys and girls used to go running up to the Indian sentries in the streets and shake them by the hands and sometimes embrace and hug them."—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

THE salutary influence of English law in India may be effectually neutralized and frustrated by the arbitrary conduct of those who have to do with its execution. We allude to the partiality and want of impartiality displayed almost every day in presenting us with new examples. Some of the witnesses for the prosecution in the trial of the native editors at Surat have confessed that they had been tutored by the police. The same thing occurred at Sholapore the other day in a case arising out of the grain robberies, tried before the Railway Magistrate. In this case the *Deccan Herald* has given a sad glimpse of the rottenness of this department. We were all along flattering ourselves that such things belonged to the past; but it is a question if such a series of scandalous revelations were ever before made in this country.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE LAST TEMPLE MINUTE.—A contemporary gives us information concerning the Government Resolution and Sir Richard Temple's Minute on the subject of the grain robberies. It would appear that Sir Richard's desire to save the State the cost of making good these losses, has biassed his mind, for he could scarcely have written otherwise than he has done if Mr. Dewey and Mr. Bedford, instead of being found innocent, had been found guilty. We are sorry for his own sake that His Excellency should have allowed himself to speak of these gentlemen as he has done, after the signal failure to show any thing wrong on their part. Sir Richard's tone is that of a special pleader. He speaks disparagingly of Mr. Conder, the Traffic Manager, with respect to the management during the time of the crisis. But here, too, the thought naturally presents itself that our Governor needed to justify himself for urging the Railway to attempt more than it could possibly achieve without giving the additional aid demanded by the circumstances.—*Id.*

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 24 h August 1878 was 49,997 maunds, and in money Rs. 11,828. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 24th Aug. 1878.	Week ending 26th Aug 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight.....	Mds 172	Mds 402	...	Mds 230
Amount.....	Rs. 27	Rs. 264	...	Rs. 237
GRAIN—				
Weight.....	Mds 51,248	Mds 69,888	...	Mds18,640
Amount.....	Rs. 14,693	Rs. 19,451	...	Rs. 5,858
JAGREE—				
Weight.....	Mds. 8	Mds. 117	...	Mds. 109
Amount.....	Rs. 1	Rs. 11	...	Rs. 10
OPIUM—				
Weight.....	Mds 174	... Mds	174	...
Amount.....	Rs. 460	... Rs.	460	...
P. GOODS AND				
TWIST—				
Weight.....	Mds 1,136	Mds 939	Mds 197	...
Amount.....	Rs. 849	Rs. 716	Rs. 133	...
SALT—				
Weight.....	Mds 2,111	Mds 16,823	...	Md 14,712
Amount.....	Rs. 1,054	Rs. 3,047	...	Rs. 1,963
SEEDS—				
Weight.....	Mds 1,007	Mds 2,926	...	Mds. 1,919
Amount.....	Rs. 433	Rs. 685	...	Rs. 252
SUGAR—				
Weight.....	Mds 1,215	Mds 618	Mds. 1,197	...
Amount.....	Rs. 810	Rs. 280	Rs. 540	...
GENERAL				
GOODS—				
Weight.....	Mds 28,363	Mds 41,900	...	Mds16,555
Amount.....	Rs. 6,461	Rs. 11,612	...	Rs. 5,151
TOTAL—				
Weight.....	Mds 83,011	Mds 1,33,008	...	Md 49,997
Amount.....	Rs. 24,228	Rs. 36,056	...	Rs. 11,828

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR M. R. Westropp) and the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.

Friday 30th August, 1878.

MANECKJEE LIMJEE MANECKJEE *vs.* GOOLBAI.

THE hearing of this appeal was continued. The Hon. the Advocate General (Mr. Marriott) with Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Little, appeared for the respondent; and Messrs Inverarity and Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardaseer and Hormusjee, for the appellant. The appeal was against the decision of the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, who had awarded Rs. 3,000 as damages with costs in the court below, in respect of a suit for a breach of promise of marriage instituted by Goolbai.

Mr. Inverarity said that on the last occasion, while commenting on portions of the evidence, he alluded to the fact that the plaintiff in her evidence had stated that while the arrangements for her departure to Damaon were being discussed in Limjee's house, Shapoorjee was present; whereas it appeared from Shapoor's own letter dated the 2nd July 1876, that he was at Nowsari and not in Bombay. He (Mr. Inverarity) laid considerable stress on this point, and said that it was a misstatement which the opposite party could not support.

Mr. Marriott, during the course of the day, begged permission of the Court to dispel all apprehension on this most important point. He said that Goolbai's version that Shapoor was in Bombay on the 12th July 1876, was incontrovertibly supported by a telegram which he was able now to produce in Court, as well as the receipt for the telegram which was signed by no less a person than Limjee himself, the father of the defendant. A clerk from the Bombay Railway was called, he produced the original telegram sent by Shapoor's sister-in-law Dinbai from Nowsari to Bombay to him addressed to the care of Limjee. It was dated the 20th July 1876, and was as follows:—"Come soon; grandmother dangerously ill." Limjee Manecksee, who happened to be in court was shewn the receipt, and he admitted his signature. Limjee seemed to stagger a bit before resuming his seat. Mr. Marriott also putin this receipt, and another telegram dated the 11th July 1876, inviting Rustal from Damaun to Bombay. So that it was quite plain that Shapoor was in Bombay on the 20th July. The date of the letter from Shapoor to Rustal was therefore correctly given in it, namely the 27th July, and not the 2nd as erroneously stated by Mr. Inverarity.

Mr. Inverarity admitted the receipt of the two telegrams and the date of the letter as the 27th July.

The Chief Justice said that this important point shewed the correctness of Goolbai's statement.

Mr. Inverarity, in continuation of his address, said that in regard to the two pencil letters shewn by Mr. Eduljee Reporter, the defendant was at one time employed in Mr. Reporter's evidence. He said that he received the two pencil letters from the plaintiff about a week after her return to Bombay from Damaun, whereas he had left Bombay for Surat on the 15th or 16th while she was at Damaun. With the view of shewing this discrepancy Mr. Inverarity read Sir Frank's evidence.

The Chief Justice said that so far from there being any discrepancy, Sir Frank stated that the pencil letters were shewn to him after the plaintiff's return to Bombay. Mr. Eduljee having had several interviews with that gentleman.

Sir Charles Sargeant was understood to express the same view.

Mr. Inverarity continued that there was no doubt that the plaintiff was sent to Damaun; but the question was as to who sent her there.

The Chief Justice said that they had no doubt whatever on the point, that she was sent to Damaun for the purpose of procuring abortion by the defendant and his parents.

Sir Charles Sargent said that Limjee had corresponded with Rustai, and there were letters written by Limjee in evidence.

The Chief Justice enquired as to how many such letters there were.

Mr. Marriott said that out of such letters, two were put in as evidence in the court below.

Mr. Inverarity said one of these letters, in which Rustai was required to write to Limjee in covert and mysterious language about the affair, and to be very careful, and to address his letters in future to the name of Shapoorjee Byramjee Maria, Gunpowder Road, that being the residence of Limjee.

Sir Charles Sargent said that from this letter it appeared that the defendant's father Limjee had taken a very active part.

Mr. Inverarity said that he was assisting his sister.

The Chief Justice asked as to the contents of the other letter.

Mr. Inverarity read it, shewing that Limjee had sent to Damaon a number of knives, forks, spoons, &c., for the use of the plaintiff.

Both the Judges were of opinion that Limjee had supplied the household articles at Damaun, and that in attempting to procure abortion Limjee and the defendant's people had taken an active part.

Mr. Inverarity said, he had already admitted that Limjee had given assistance in the matter.

The Chief Justice asked what reason had Limjee to assist in the matter.

Mr. Inverarity replied that the plaintiff was Limjee's niece and it was to save her character.

After some further discussion,

The Chief Justice said that the defendant stated in his evidence that Mr. Eduljee Reporter was alleged to be a bad man. His Lordship wished to know what he meant by that.

Mr Inverarity said that Mr. Eduljee Reporter had reported the matter to Sir Frank Souter and was otherwise hostile to the defendant's family.

The Chief Justice said that from the evidence it was clear that Mr. Eduljee Reporter went to Sir Frank Souter with the avowed object of preventing an abortion. Why should he be reproached for that.

Mr. Inverarity said that Mr. Eduljee's measures were hostile.

The Court said it was not so. Mr. Eduljee's object was to save the life of the plaintiff and the child.

Mr. Inverarity then continued to read the defendant's evidence, and commenting on the point, he said that Mr. Dinshaw Lam advised him to marry "according to the ways of the world," added that the meaning of the expression was that though his betrothed was unfaithful he should marry her.

The Chief Justice said the Court thought that as Mr. Dinshaw Lam knew that the defendant had written love letters to the plaintiff and invited her into his room, he had no right to marry her.

Mr. Inverarity said that Mr. Dinshaw had not seen the two pencil letters.

The Chief Justice said Mr. Dinshaw had seen them, and therefore on their strength he made the observation no doubt.

Mr. Inverarity said that in order to avoid a scandal, he was pressing the defendant to marry her.

The Chief Justice said that Mr. Dinshaw advised him to marry, or else the letters would expose the defendant.

Mr. Inverarity then referred to a paragraph which had appeared in the local newspapers to the effect that the police proceedings were compromised by the payment of Rs. 1,500 to the plaintiff, and of Rs. 300 for costs paid by Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel, a cousin of Jerbai, the defendant's mother. In answer to this the defence published a letter denying the allegation.

Mr. Marriott said that such statements were not made on oath.

The Chief Justice enquired if there was any reply to this allegation.

Mr. Marriott said the only reply he sent was the notice served within three or four days upon the defendant calling upon him to fulfil his promise of marriage.

Mr. Inverarity said that if the defendant was a party to the compromise he would not venture to put forth such statements in public.

The Chief Justice asked if Limjee knew of this settlement.

Mr. Inverarity said Limjee heard of it afterwards.

The Court's attention was then called to Limjee's evidence wherein he said he was present when the arrangement was settled in Messrs. Crawford and Bowrey's office where Nanabhoy Sorabjee Davur is employed.

Mr. Inverarity drew the attention of the Court to Mr. Lalcaca's evidence, which he said was not true as alleged by the defendant.

The Chief Justice said that Lalcaca's evidence was most important, as Lalcaca was on intimate terms with the defendant, who, in conversation, had said that the day of his marriage was not far off. The Court considered his evidence reliable.

Mr. Inverarity then proceeded to read Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy Patel's evidence, and said that an accusation was made against him that he was defraying the expenses of this suit in order to get his sister, who was of marriageable age, married to the defendant. But Pestonjee had denied the truth of it, adding that he was negociating on the subject with another family.

The Chief Justice wished Mr. Inverarity to read the letter which Limjee had written to his sister on the 13th July 1876.

Mr Inverarity read the letter, in which it was stated that Limjee had consulted a Parsee priest, who professed to be an astrologer, and who, after examining the horoscopes of Goolbai and Manecksee, pronounced his opinion that the stars of both these young people were unlucky and adverse, and therefore the priest advised certain prayers to be said for them, and that Goolbai should contribute Rs. 4 and Limjee Rs. 4 a month for the purpose.

The Chief Justice enquired if the horoscopes were consulted after the fact of the plaintiff's pregnancy was made known.

Mr. Inverarity answered in the affirmative.

The Chief Justice said he thought that they had then no objection to get the couple married.

Mr. Inverarity said that Mr. Eduljee's measures were hostile.

The Chief Justice said that from the evidence it was clear that Mr. Eduljee Reporter went to Sir Frank Souter with the avowed object of preventing an abortion. Why should he be reproached for that.

Mr. Inverarity said that Mr. Eduljee's measures were hostile.

The Court said it was not so. Mr. Eduljee's object was to save the life of the plaintiff and the child.

Mr. Inverarity then continued to read the defendant's evidence, and commenting on the point he said that Mr. Dinshaw Lam advised him to marry "according to the ways of the world," added that the meaning of the expression was that though his betrothed was unfaithful he should marry her.

The Chief Justice said the Court thought that as Mr. Dinshaw Lam knew that the defendant had written love letters to the plaintiff and invited her into his room, he had no right to marry her.

Mr. Inverarity said that Mr. Dinshaw had not seen the two pencil letters.

The Chief Justice said Mr. Dinshaw had seen them, and therefore on their strength he made the observation no doubt.

Mr. Inverarity said that in order to avoid a scandal, he was pressing the defendant to marry her.

The Chief Justice said that Mr. Dinshaw advised him to marry, or else the letters would expose the defendant.

Mr. Inverarity then referred to a paragraph which had appeared in the local newspapers to the effect that the police proceedings were compromised by the payment of Rs. 1,500 to the plaintiff, and of Rs. 300 for costs paid by Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel, a cousin of Jerbai, the defendant's mother. In answer to this the defence published a letter denying the allegation.

Mr. Marriott said that such statements were not made on oath.

The Chief Justice enquired if there was any reply to this allegation.

Mr. Marriott said the only reply he sent was the notice served within three or four days upon the defendant calling upon him to fulfil his promise of marriage.

Mr. Inverarity said that if the defendant was a party to the compromise he would not venture to put forth such statements in public.

The Chief Justice asked if Limjee knew of this settlement.

Mr. Inverarity said Limjee heard of it afterwards.

The Court's attention was then called to Limjee's evidence wherein he said he was present when the arrangement was settled in Messrs. Crawford and Bowrey's office where Nanabhoy Sorabjee Davur is employed.

Mr. Inverarity drew the attention of the Court to Mr. Lalcaca's evidence, which he said was not true as alleged by the defendant.

The Chief Justice said that Lalcaca's evidence was most important, as Lalcaca was on intimate terms with the defendant, who, in conversation, had said that the day of his marriage was not far off. The Court considered his evidence reliable.

Mr. Inverarity then proceeded to read Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy Patel's evidence, and said that an accusation was made against him that he was defraying the expenses of this suit in order to get his sister, who was of marriageable age, married to the defendant. But Pestonjee had denied the truth of it, adding that he was negociating on the subject with another family.

The Chief Justice wished Mr. Inverarity to read the letter which Limjee had written to his sister on the 13th July 1876.

Mr Inverarity read the letter, in which it was stated that Limjee had consulted a Parsee priest, who professed to be an astrologer, and who, after examining the horoscopes of Goolbai and Manecksee, pronounced his opinion that the stars of both these young people were unlucky and adverse, and therefore the priest advised certain prayers to be said for them, and that Goolbai should contribute Rs. 4 and Limjee Rs. 4 a month for the purpose.

The Chief Justice enquired if the horoscopes were consulted after the fact of the plaintiff's pregnancy was made known.

Mr. Inverarity answered in the affirmative.

The Chief Justice said he thought that they had then no objection to get the couple married.

Mr. Inverarity said that Mr. Eduljee's measures were hostile.

The Court said it was not so. Mr. Eduljee's object was to save the life of the plaintiff and the child.

Mr. Inverarity then continued to read the defendant's evidence, and commenting on the point he said that Mr. Dinshaw Lam advised him to marry "according to the ways of the world," added that the meaning of the expression was that though his betrothed was unfaithful he should marry her.

The Chief Justice said the Court thought that as Mr. Dinshaw Lam knew that the defendant had written love letters to the

phobic patient; one of the animals only went mad. Canine madness or rabies does not always exist where there are dogs; it is unknown in Borneo, in regions of Brazil, in New Zealand, Tasmania, and Australia, according to some writers in Constantinople where dogs act as scavengers, and with the Esquimaux.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE MANUFACTURE OF ICE IN MANCHESTER.

(*Manchester City News.*)

In a large dark cellar, which forms the whole of the basement of the retail fish market in Shudehill, a mighty steam engine is toiling day and night in a hot and vapourish atmosphere. There is nothing else to be seen or heard. It is true that it is driving, by means of pulleys and straps, a number of small wheels which almost disappear beneath the floor; but here your curiosity may as well cease. Beyond this is silence and mystery, and it seems as if the daring and creative spirit who invented the process of manufacturing ice which is going on here had to follow Nature's method in her stillness and her secrecy. Although there is so little to be seen, it is still unadvisable to ask any question; it not only embarrasses your friend, but it does not enlighten you. So we propose candidly to leave out of this sketch of the marvellous manufactory in Shudehill any attempt to describe the action of those chemical forces which rival the forces of nature, but to confine ourselves to what we saw with unscientific eyes.

The floor upon which we stand is a false bottom. It takes to pieces in sections of about four feet by six, and covers a number of iron tanks or cells in which the water is frozen. They are narrower at the bottom than at the top, to facilitate the lifting of the slab of ice when it is frozen. A piece of rope with a wooden cross-bar at the outer end is so hung as to get firmly embeded in the block, and by means of this bar, when the slab has been eased by a flood of warm water thawing the sides, it is lifted and presents a splendid block of ice, more or less transparent, and easily portable as it is, or easily divided into smaller blocks. When this manufactured ice was first introduced a great many people were prejudiced against it. They thought that it must somehow be flavoured with the chemicals used in making it. As a matter of fact the chemicals are contained outside the iron walls of the tanks in which the water, pure and fresh from the Woodhead main, is turned; so that the Shudehill ice is probably the purest ice in the world, because our town's water is one of the purest. As to its clearness and its density—two qualities which go together—the greater part of it is more transparent than natural ice, and for this reason: All water contains more or less air, and it is this air which, getting imprisoned and frozen in the water, produces the clouded effects from which large thick blocks of ice are seldom free. At Shudehill a zinc bar is made to dip into the water, and stir it during the whole of the time that it is freezing. As the surface freezes first, there is an inner central portion of the slab which remains liquid until nearly the end. Almost until the last moment the water is thus agitated, a passage is left for the air to escape, and if the process of freezing has only been slow enough, the immense blocks, four feet deep and three and a half wide, and weighing seven hundredweight, is brought out as brilliant and as transparent as plate glass. The greater solidity of that ice which is free from air globules also renders it tougher, and gives it greater power to resist warmth. Most doctors are good customers to the Ice Company, and it is often found in sick-rooms. In the case of feverish colds there are few things more grateful and more beneficial than iced water with a dash of lemon in it. Fever patients whose system is not too low are given ice to suck. Epileptic patients have it applied to the spine, and in extreme cases of gastric or brain fever, when the head has been shaved, a bladder is filled with ice and suspended so as to rest lightly upon the crown of the head. At present the only two other ice manufacturers are in Penzance and Preston. The Norwegian ice, upon which we were dependent until this artificial process was invented, is still likely to beat the manufacturers in price at the seaports where it can be bought before any inland carriage has added to its cost. The cost of production is still considerable when one considers that water is the one and only ingredient in the product. It takes a ton of coal to make six tons of ice; it takes five thousand gallons of of water to make one ton of ice, and a small but continuous process of evaporation of ether is unavoidable in the manufacture.

The most striking evidence of the intense freezing power of the ether is seen at the manufactory. In the engine-room, in which the temperature cannot be less than eighty degrees, the steam is frozen on the pipes, and produces the effect of a beautiful white glazed enamel. In other parts of the building, where there is less vapour in the air, the effect on the pipes is that of a fine boar frost, such as we see on a sharp spring morning on the branches of trees. There is not a scientific invention in which Nature's secret has been so successfully rivalled and applied. The rapidity with which water is frozen is of course a question of temperature. Here it takes one hundred hours to freeze a depth of four feet of water. As a trading concern, and, it would be, a prosperous one, it would be anomalous to say that the public is exactly indebted to the Ice Company for a continuous supply of the finest quality of ice possible. But the age and the generation may well be grateful to that band of untiring enthusiasts—men who unite to imagination and daring adventure an unconquerable perseverance, and who discover the secret laws of the universe only to tell them to their fellow-men. It is the peculiar character of their work, as it is of all noble work, that even when they do seem to receive their acknowledgment and their reward, as in the case of Watt and Arkwright and Bessemer, they give more to man kind than they keep to themselves.

SOME PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS SUGGESTED BY ASIA MINOR.

Practically, we have built many railroads abroad, greatly to the advantage of foreigners and, with very rare exception, greatly to our loss. Moreovercurious as it seems, we have mainly devoted ourselves to improving countries which are greatly below the average standard of civilisation. For this, the primary reason is that more money is to be made by financing loans and companies in such countries than in those which are in a sound financial condition. But the financiers had to invent some "idea" to induce persons to prefer undeveloped countries to developed countries as a field for investment. The "idea" was, that it is a sort of sacred duty of Englishmen to develop an undeveloped country, in order that it may eventually become an outlet for British manufactures. Such a country would, we are gravely assured, take so much eventually of our products and manufactures, that the profit of some Englishmen in selling to its manufacturers is likely to outweigh the possible loss of other Englishmen in rendering this possible. A few years ago this system of commercial activity was in full blast, and we are now only slowly recovering from its effects, which have been that some few individual Englishmen have amassed enormous fortunes, that many foreign countries have had their public works constructed with our money; that investors have seen their savings swept away, that trade and manufactures after an artificial expansion have stagnated, and that artisans who for a few years were able to obtain exaggerated wages are discontented now that they only receive legitimate ones.

Undeterred, however, by experience, we are asked to do in Asia Minor what has cost us so dear elsewhere. Ministers boast that they have opened out Asia Minor as an "outlet." For our products and manufactures? No—for our capital. We are to make roads and build bridges, these improvements are to convince the Turks that they would do well to govern their subjects well and honestly, and then it is hoped that these honestly and well-governed subjects will buy our steam-ploughs and transport them to their fields by the rail-roads and over the bridges that we have made. Viewed from a plain, matter-of-fact standpoint as a financial scheme, was ever such utter nonsense propounded by any Government?

We have a vast Empire. In many parts of it there is room for the remunerative employment of more capital than we have got. The Asian "outlet" is much as if a farmer were asked, instead of improving his own fields, to devote his money to the improvement of some baker's shop a thousand miles off, because the baker might eventually be his customer. But if really English investors find the area of the British Empire too small for their energies, they would do well to trust their money in countries which are already well governed, rather than in those where they are told that good government is to be the result of the outlay of their money. Otherwise they might as well confide it to a thief, on the ground that this mark of confidence might convert him into an honest man. Moreover, as we are told that Asia Minor is precisely the spot in the globe that would be a battlefield were a war ever to occur between England and Russia, it is hardly the place where a sensible man would become the owner of irremoveable property.

The advice, therefore, of Ministers to investors to pour wealth into this "new outlet" would do great financial harm were it to be followed. Of course the "outlet" policy is applauded by all those who hope to make by it; but as they can only do this by investors incurring heavy risks, it is sincerely to be hoped that the latter will not be enticed by these worthy gentlemen into allowing them to finger any cash.

I was a sincere admirer of Lord Russell when he was alive, and I respect his memory now that he is dead—all the more because the honest Parliamentary Government of which he was the exponent has been succeeded by a Government of Cæsarian surprises and Imperial adventure. But one of the most serious errors that Lord Russell ever committed was having allowed himself to be induced to affix his name to a letter recommending investment in the bonds of a Turkish loan that was being issued. The loan had fallen flat—there were no applications for its bonds. Layard was then Under-Secretary, and through Layard Lord Russell, who personally was honesty itself, was led to publish a letter in favour of the loan. At once applications for its bonds flowed in, and the loan was floated. Its success led to others, and this letter of Lord Russell enriched many loanmongers, but cost the public, on a moderate estimate, not less than £25,000,000. But as though the losses of investors in Turkey in Europe, owing to this ill-judged Ministerial advice, were not enough, Ministers would have us now lose another £25,000,000 in Turkey in Asia. The advocates of Turkey, indeed, are far more free with their advice than with their cash. They act on the French proverb that *les affaires, c'est l'argent des autres*, for they take very good care to find some "outlet" nearer home for their own savings.

In money matters the Turks are by no means fools. They are thorough-paced knaves: but in the art of getting hold of the cash of other people, dangerously clever knaves. They have already got the better of Europe by about £200,000,000. Their credit was exhausted. They could borrow or steal no more. There was no more backsheesh to be wily Pashas for concessions or loan ?. European capital had ceased to flow into their greedy maws. This is the main reason why they consented to the cession of Cyprus and why they gave to us a vague, indefinite right to meddle in Asia Minor. This concession they calculated would attract English money to the Bosphorus, and they hoped that the golden days of loans would return. If they do not get our money, they will throw us over once; if they do get it, they will throw us over when the time for repaying it comes. Just now, like a spendthrift heir who is sponging on his father for more money, they are on their good behaviour. When they have digested the fatted calf that they would have us kill for them, they will turn to Russia and try their luck with the Czar.—*Truth.*

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S
(BREAKFAST)
COCOA.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may by gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*The Civil Service Gazette.*

Sold only in Packets labelled

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
Terms for Deposits at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.
F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 1,000,000
LONDON BANKERS.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. at 4 do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application. All letters to be addressed and Remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
A. LEITH, Acting Agent.
Elphinstone Circle.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,50,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England on the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank Limited.
Bombay, 10th April 1875.

NOTICES.

CAPTAIN HAYES' VETERINARY WORKS.
JUST PUBLISHED.
New Edition. Illustrated. Re-arranged and much enlarged. Crown 8vo., Pp. xii, 298. Price Rs. 5; Post-free, Rs. 5-6.
A GUIDE TO TRAINING
AND
HORSE MANAGEMENT IN INDIA;
WITH
A HINDUSTANEE STABLE AND VETERINARY VOCABULARY AND THE CALCUTTA TURF CLUB TABLES FOR WEIGHT FOR AGE AND CLASS.
BY
M. HORACE HAYES,
CAPTAIN, BENGAL STAFF CORPS.
In order to render this work more generally useful, it has been divided into two Parts:—
I. Horse Management in India, which embraces, in the fullest detail, the principles and practice of Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Bitting, Saddling, Riding, Management on Board ship, Shoeing, &c.
II. Training and Racing, to which has been added the C. T. C. Tables for Weight for age and Class.
The Veterinary Part has been greatly enlarged, and now contains almost all the vernacular terms referring to the Anatomy, Diseases, Ages, Colours, Shoeing, Stable Gear, &c., of the horse, as well as to the various medicines, &c.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS OF PREVIOUS EDITIONS.
Pioneer.—"In this little book there is no padding or plagiarism: the writer is a master of the subject: he draws from his own copious stores of abundant knowledge, and seems determined to carry out the process of condensation to its utmost extent."
The Saturday Review.—"It is of course specially adapted to the circumstances of that country [India]: but the general instructions which it contains, and which are of a shrewd and practical character, render it a useful guide in regard to horses anywhere."
Oriental Sporting Magazine.—"His intentions are truly sportsmanlike and praiseworthy, and, if carefully followed, ought to ensure the attainment of a portion of that success in training which the author himself has been renowned for. We congratulate Mr. Hayes on his success in presenting to all lovers of horses, and to amateur trainers, so useful a sketch of the true art of training in India."
Home News.—"His book seems as complete and extensive as could possibly be desired. Some of Captain Hayes's hints and suggestions might, we should think, prove valuable even in this country, and in India his book can hardly fail to meet with a warm welcome."
Englishman.—"It is the practical part of the book with reference to more ordinary matters connected with horses that makes it so useful."
ALSO LATELY PUBLISHED.
THE EVERY-DAY HORSE BOOK.
Illustrated. Crown 8vo. Rs. 5; Post-free, Rs. 5-6.
VETERINARY NOTES
FOR
HORSE OWNERS:
WITH A HINDUSTANEE VETERINARY VOCABULARY,
BY
M. HORACE HAYES,
CAPTAIN, B. S. C.
This work is a popular treatise on the nature and scientific treatment of the ordinary diseases of horses; it embodies the most approved practices of the best veterinary schools of the present day.
CONTENTS:
Sprains—Skin Diseases—Diseases and injuries of the Feet—Diseases of Bone—Wounds—Synovial Enlargements—Serous Abscesses—Diseases of the Eye—Diseases of the Organs of Breathing—Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines—Diseases of the Urinary Organs—Constitutional Diseases—Diseases of the Liver—Nervous Diseases—Veterinary Materia Medica—Index—Hindustanee Veterinary Vocabulary.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
Oriental Sporting Magazine.—"The book is, as far as its getting up goes, a careful and neat production, and does credit to the author and publisher. Of the material, it is only necessary to say that Captain Hayes's knowledge of horse-flesh and the information which it is subject hardly needs any eulogy from us. Captain Hayes has devoted his furlough to a study of veterinary science in the Edinburgh schools, and gives us the result in the practical form now under notice. His work, as he judiciously points out in the preface, is not intended to compete with professional advice and ability where available, but will, no doubt, be very welcome to many in the mofussil, who . . . will welcome a compilation which, avoiding technical and obstruse terms, lays before them in plain English the nature and phases, and the most approved methods of combating diseases, accidents, or wounds to the horse. . . ."
The Saturday Review.—"The work is written in a clear and practical way."
The Field.—"The scope of the little work before us may be indicated in few words: Captain Hayes put himself under the tenchings of the principal and professors of the new Edinburgh Veterinary College; and he implies that the present book is the outcome of his studies there, added to his own practical observations. Most of the ordinary diseases of horses are concisely described, and a course of treatment laid down for the guidance of the amateur.
"The whole result is so far satisfactory that the book may be consulted with advantage by those for whom it is intended—by the owners of horses who may find themselves with sick animals on their hands without the means of obtaining the assistance of an experienced Veterinary Surgeon."
Irish Sportsman.—"We can safely recommend Captain Hayes's new work. . . . In the pages of 'Veterinary Notes' there is a vast quantity of useful information of a practical kind, which the horse-owner will be wise to read, study, and thoroughly digest. The plan of the work is excellent and practical; the various diseases are treated of in a plain and simple manner; symptoms are closely described, and the remedies are within easy reach."
Veterinary Journal.—"A handy little book for the use of horse-owners, which may prove of much service to them when they cannot obtain the assistance of a Veterinary Surgeon, as well as afford them some notion of many of the ailments to which that horse is exposed, and the manner in which they may be best treated . . . . The book has several well drawn woodcuts: and the frontispiece, giving a representation of good fore-legs, is particularly well executed. Altogether we think the 'Notes' will fully serve the end for which they were intended."
Broad Arrow.—"A book which owners horses of will find truly valuable, it is a treatise on the pathology, treatment of the more frequent diseases of horses, written in a concise and popular form. Non-professional readers are specially addressed, the author's object being to inculcate a rational method of treatment, and not to furnish them with any vaunted nostrums or specifics, which, as he says, constitute the stock in trade of the quack and empiric.
Land and Water.—"It is necessary that every owner of a horse should understand something of the diseases to which it is subject, and the remedies for those diseases, and to such as those, the book will be both useful and salutary. The arrangement is excellent, the several organs being taken in physiological order."
CALCUTTA: THACKER, SPINK, & Co.
BOMBAY: THACKER & Co., LIMITED.
MADRAS: HIGGINBOTHAM & Co.

GRIFFITHS' NEW ZINC WHITE PAINT possesses the following advantages over White Lead and Oxide Zinc:—
Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Do. 25 do. do. White Lead.
It retains its whiteness under all conditions.
Will stand 500 degrees of heat.
Will never blister.
Is non-poisonous. Has no smell.
Has no chemical action upon metals.
This substitute for White Lead received the highest prize at meetings of Society of Arts, London; and Social Science Congress; is used by English and German Governments.
The following are a few extracts from numerous Reports already received:—
PROFESSOR PHIPSON, says: "It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."
PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paints and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.—"Has great body, covers well, absolutely resists the action of foul air, a red heat will not permanently alter its appearance, will always retain its opacity."
JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H. M. Mint, Council of India, &c., &c.—"Much more stable than White Lead."
LUTSCHAUNIG & Co., Liverpool Assay Office.—"Body dense and opaque, covers better than White Lead. Sulphuretted Hydrogen has no effect upon it, does not blister, absolutely neutral towards Iron, &c., will entirely supersede White Lead."
T. A. BRITTON, late Surveyor to the Metropolitan Board of Works.—"Superior to any other similar substance I have ever met with—is a pure white, retains its opacity, is not affected by foul air, has a good body."
J. H. & S. JOHNSON, Oil and Paint Merchants, Liverpool.—"Has the body of Lead, but does not tarnish like it."
F. A. BARROW, White Lead Merchant, 191, Hope-street, Glasgow.—"Covers better and a greater surface, and in colour is superior to White Lead."
C. H. TOZER, Practical Decorator, &c., 56, Treherne-road, London.—"The best thing that has been brought under my notice."
G. W. BREWER, Decorator, 54, Crawshay-road, London.—"A beautiful White, far superior to White Lead. Will mix with colours White Lead destroys."
W. MALE, Painter, Oxton.—"Does not blister with a degree of heat that destroys Lead."
For full particulars apply to
GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER AND BERDOE
Seel Street, Liverpool & 107, Canon Street,
LONDON,
Or any Agents of the Silicate Paint Company.
HARLEY & Co., Calcutta. W. NICOL & Co., Bombay.
Testing Samples forwarded free on application.

WHAT DO WE SMOKE?

"HER MAJESTY'S HONOURABLE BOARD OF CUSTOMS having ANALYSED Messrs. J. F. ALLEN and CO.'S AMERICAN 'RICHMOND GEM,' and other BRANDS of CIGARETTES and TOBACCOS, Pronounce them PURE and UNADULTERATED."—*Vide London Press.*
The Pure and Unadulterated
AMERICAN CIGARETTES and SMOKING TOBACCOS
manufactured by
Messrs. J. F. ALLEN & Co., of Richmond, Virginia, U.S.
Are exclusively made from the purest and finest
SUN-CURED NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO.
Hence they can be smoked without fear of heartburn, dizziness in the head, or blistering the tongue. These Tobaccos are entirely free from stems, dust, flavouring, or adulteration of any kind, and are unequalled and renowned for their perfect purity, delicate aroma, and rare fragrance.
Messrs. J. F. ALLEN & Co.'s "RICHMOND GEM"
CIGARETTES and "RICHMOND GEM" Curly Cut TOBACCO.
And other Brands of Cigarettes and Smoking Tobaccos (the name and trade mark on every package) can now be had of the Wholesale Agents for India:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
N.B.—The Up-country Trade Supplied on Liberal Terms.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
IN ORDINARY TO H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
Electro-plated Biscuit Boxes.
Beautifully Engraved and Chased on polished and Dead Silver ground
Rs. 20, 22, 30, 38, 40, 46, 50, and 75.
Electro-plated and Oakwood Biscuit Boxes.
Rs. 32 and 50 each.
Electro-plated and Glass Biscuit Boxes.
In great variety of patterns,
at Rs. 17 and 18 each.
SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF ELECTRO-PLATED AND SILVER WARE.
Bombay, 21st August 1878. Rampart Row.

D. S. KEMP & CO
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS.
WHOLESALE PRICE LIST of DRUGS, CHEMICAL INSTRUMENTS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, &c., furnished on receipt of Card.
GENERAL CATALOGUE of Domestic and Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Perfumery, Wines, Beverages, Food, Household Chemicals, Instruments of different kinds.
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Guaranteed to contain no acrid or deleterious ingredient whatever. Under its influence every infirmity of the hair and scalp disappears, the former assumes its natural beauty, and the brain realises conditions of health to which Oils, Pomades, and other lubricants have too often rendered it a stranger.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—For seasoning Claret Cup. Produces a beverage approaching perfection, exquisite in aroma but innoxious to the most delicate interior.
Per Phial, Re. 1-8.
UNIVERSAL INSECTICIDE POWDER.—Thoroughly destroys Mosquitoes, Fleas, Cockroaches, Weevils, Maggots, Moths, Ants, Bed Vermin, and all other insects obnoxious to man and his works. Innoxious to Dogs, Cats, Fowls, Pigeons and Domestic Pets.
Per Tin, Re. 1.
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A successful and delicious blending of the Saponaceous, Disinfecting, Balsamic, and Tonic elements.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
AREQA, OR SUPARI NUT TOOTH PASTE.—Of choice aroma and great cleansing properties; imparting perennial youth to the Teeth and Gums.
Per Pot, Re. 1.
CIRCASSIAN FLUID.—A black hair-dye, superior to anything of the kind hitherto produced.
Per Case, Rs. 2.
AKEODERMA.—Owing to its wonderfully remedial effect on the animal skin in Mange, Sores, Fleas, Baldness, &c., this preparation is familiarly known as the *Stable, Kennel and Menagerie Friend.*
Per Bottle, Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.
SASSOON HOUSE, 7 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PRESENTATION WATCHES.
MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.
5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY. AND 1, EAST STREET, POONA.
BEG to submit a Price List of their Gold and Silver Watches suited for presentation, which for solidity and finish of case, perfection of mechanism, and accuracy in time-keeping, eclipse, they believe, anything of the kind ever introduced in India.
GENTLEMEN'S SIZES, Gold case ¾ plate movements, Jewelled in 10 holes, compensation balance wheel, isochronic hairspring, from Rs. 280 to Rs. 300.
N. B.—We Manufacture these Watches in Hunting, Half-hunting and Crystal cases, and can conscientiously recommend them as the most durable Watch and accurate time-keepers.
The same Watch with Keyless action, Rs. 50 extra.
Maximum variation of the above Watch one minute per month.
LADIES SIZES, same movements as described above, keyless, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.
GENTLEMEN'S SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, fitted with the finest works as described above, at Rs. 125, 140 and 150, &c.
ALWAYS ON HAND.
A very large Stock of every kind of Silver and Gold Watches of all prices.
In Silver cases at Rs. 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100, &c., &c.
In Gold cases for Ladies at Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100, 125, 150, &c., &c.
Every Watch is guaranteed.
Gold Repeating Watches striking hours, and quarters, hours, quarters and minutes, Chronometers, Chronographs, Racing, and Calendar and independent Seconds Watches.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO IF PAYMENT OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT ACCOMPANY THE ORDER.
REPAIRS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
C. MARCKS & CO.

IMPORT NOTICE.
WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.
INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.
PACKED in Wickered Jars containing one gallon, two gallons, and four gallons.
These Jars are light, clean, safe, require no packing, and are economical in every respect.
The charge is Rs. 2 for one gallon, Rs. 3 for two gallons, and Rs. 4 for four gallons. Wood Taps, Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.
Also in Casks containing 8 gallons, 12 gallons, 20 gallons, and 60 gallons.
A great saving in freight is effected in purchasing Wines and Spirits in Wood, and there is no loss of Breakage.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	9 8	9 12
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavour	10 0	10 4
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption	11 14	12 4
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour	13 12	14 4

SHERRIES.
MANZANILLA.—This superb natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a splendid aroma—a very beautiful dinner wine

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a
Per Im. Gall.	8 9	9 0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	215 8	234 0

VINO DE PASTO.—An excellent pale and very dry, luncheon wine

Per Im. Gall	7 10	8 0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	180 4	195 0

CLARETS.
We are now registering orders for the Cold Season for the undernoted Medocs in Hhds. containing about 46 galls. or 23 dozs.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 46 Im. Galls.	131 12	140 0
St. Estephe „ „	181 4	195 0
Cantenac „ „	223 8	242 0
St. Julien „ „	254 4	276 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.
Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.
These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.
RAJPOOTANA.
A handsomely-bound Album containing 80 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.
N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.
COLOURING.
Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.
"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.
August 1st, 1875. 10 mpart Row.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUT-FITTER
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.
THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs. a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7 0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8 0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8 0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8 0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8 0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8 0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8 0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7 8
Drab Soft High Crown	8 0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8 0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5 8
Drab Shell Hats	10 0
Black Silk Dress	13 8

HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20 0
The New Spike for Infantry	7 0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10 0
Gilt Chin Chains	6 0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13 0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13 0
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13 0
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	13 0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10 0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10 0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10 0
Drab Felt Milton Hats	6-8 to 8 0

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOTELS.
THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.
FOR SALE, at the Godown of the Undersigned, few cases of best MADEIRA WINES of the Celebrated Vineyards of COUNT DE CARVALHAL, received direct from Portugal.

CANTEIRO	Rs. 31 per case of 1 doz.
MUSCATEL	„ 32 „ „
MALVASIA	„ 32 „ „
BOAL	„ 31 „ „
VINHO VELHO [Old Wine]	„ 21 to 30 per doz.
VINHO SECCO [Dry Wine]	„ 21 to 30 per doz.

H. F. SOARES & Co.,
33, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WINES, &c.
FOR SALE, by J. C. BUSHBY & Co, No. 2, Dean Lane.

CHAMPAGNE—	Net Cash
"Perinet & Fils"..Qts. per doz.	Rs. 43 0
SHERRY—	
"Barton & Co."... „ „	„ 12 0
BORDEAUX—	
"Cissac Medoc"... „ „	„ 14 0
GINGER ALE—	
"Cantrell & Cochrane's," full size bottles	„ 4 0

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—
CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 per doz.	Qts.
Ics Canons	„ 18	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 22	„
Chateau Lafite	„ 26	„
HOCKS:—FROM G. M. PABST'MANN SOHN, MAYENCE		
Geisenheimer	„ 20 per doz.	Qts.
Liebfraumilch	„ 24	„
Steinwein	„ 24	„
Hochheimer	„ 26	„
Rudesheimer	„ 28	„
Marcobrunner	„ 33	„
BEER:—		
Ind. Coope & Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs. 4 per doz.	Qts.
Do. do.	„ 3-8	Pts.
Norwegian Beer	„	Qts.
Krenzmacher Export Beer	„ 5-8	„
LIQUEUR:—		
Maraschino di Zara	„ 36 do.	large bot.
Do. do.	„ 38 per 2 doz pints	
CHAMPAGNE:—		
Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, d'Epernay	Rs. 30 per doz.	qts.
Do. do.	„ 32 per case of 2 doz.	Pts.
Auber, Royer and Fils' Fleur de Champagne Billery	„ 25 per doz.	qts.
Eugene Cliquot Reims	„ 40 „	qts.
Do. do.	„ 45 per case of 2 doz.	pints.
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole*	Rs. 50 per doz.	Qts.
Do. do.	Rs. 54 per case of 2 doz.	Pts
BRANDY:—		
Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 20 per doz.	Qts.
Do. do.	„ 22 p. case 2 doz. flasks,	
Do. do. * Star Cognac	„ 22 per doz.	Qts.
Do. do.	„ 4 . case 2 doz.	flasks.
Muller Frère's Cognac	„	per doz. Qts.
Fromy and Rogéo's ••• Stars..	„ 30	„

Received a FRESH CONSIGNMENT of DANISH HAMS in prime condition, small and very lean at 12 annas per lb.
SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, & VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, 25th June 1878.

NOTICES.
For Sale at this Office,
A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing very quarter of an inch.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.
WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE.
For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.
As a General